

Book Reviews

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RICHARD CARVEL.*

THE demands upon modern writers of fiction are myriad in the variety of request. The cries of the readers for satiety of emotions are unceasing, irrepressible, exacting. "Reveal to me a heart," says one; "analyze a character," says another. "Give me adventure; give me history," cries a third—and so it has gone on until the author no longer allows himself the privilege of selection but is forced to devote all his energy to harmonious combinations, while the appeals continue to ring in his ears: "console me," "amuse me," "make me weep," "make me laugh," "make me dream," "make me shudder."

Skill in all-satisfying combinations is not easy to achieve. The author not infrequently sacrifices his construction to his emotions. He may laugh, or weep, or be consoled over the artistic transgression, but the reader will be moved to none of these excesses.

Or, he may assert his own individuality and by a magnificent tour de force relate simply what is in his mind. Few writers have done this successfully. Thackeray did it. Du Maurier did it. But who else? A tale has to be very fascinating indeed to withstand the dictum of the critic, "the greatest defect in the work is that it is not, properly speaking, a novel."

But, after all, there may be a higher art than working out destiny through the conventions of exposition, action and denouement—an art that is truly great because its construction defies casual analysis. Who therefore are the great artists? Guy de Maupassant replies, "Les grands artistes sont ceux qui imposent à l'humanité leur illusion particulière." A writer of fiction has just taken his place among these "grands artistes." His name is Mr. Winston Churchill, generally known until this moment as the author of a very clever novel called *The Celebrity*. But *The Celebrity*, however ingenious its conception, however gay its mirth, however biting its sarcasm, however perfect its form, gave scarce an intimation that its author was capable of writing *Richard Carvel*. Yet, Mr. Churchill has written *Richard Carvel*, and *Richard Carvel* is a great story. The myriad cries for satiety have been answered.

The author sets his scene between the years 1765 and 1782—in colonial Maryland, on the high seas, in London, and again in Maryland. It is a love story first of all; of this the reader is never made unconscious. No matter how fascinating the development of character, no matter how absorbing and vivid the adventure, the history, and

* *Richard Carvel*. By Winston Churchill, author of *The Celebrity*.

the multitudinous distractions that the author introduces with consummate art, the reader never quite loses sight of the great, patient love of the hero for the charming coquettish little maiden—she who becomes a woman of mild intrigue, a lady of fashion, almost a woman of the world, until adversity reveals to herself her true nature and discovers to her her heart. And from time to time into the scenes pass personages that are more or less great in history. They neither come up through trap doors nor do they intrude from behind the arras. They appear naturally in the life of their time. The reader sees them through Carvel's eyes, and learns to appreciate them through Carvel's appreciation. And this leads me to speak of the form in which Mr. Churchill has elected to present his tale.

If our reckoning be correct, it was about 1845 that Richard Carvel, then just passed four score years and ten, began to relate to his grand children the story of one important period in his life. He tells his own story, and, in adopting this method Mr. Churchill has a conspicuous advantage over the historical novelist, who in the third or more frequently in the first person places his story in the past time. *Richard Carvel* is a grand reminiscence, so adroitly related and with such a power of visualization that there is no jarring note between the remembered dialogues of 1765 and the sympathetic digressions of the old man in 1845. At times the reader is struck by the sheer force of visualization that is exerted upon him. Again he marvels at the pathetic simplicity. Whatever be the mood of the writer his hand never protrudes from behind the scenes, nor can the prompter's voice be heard.

Through repeated conversations we become acquainted with Richard Carvel's grandfather, Lionel Carvel, Esq., of Carvel Hall, in the county of Queen Anne, in the Province of Maryland. Yet in a few strong lines we learn to know Richard's father "Captain Jack," who met an untimely death, and the gentle, mysterious mother who had been rescued when a little tot at sea. She bore around her neck a chain holding a locket which contained this pitiful legend: "Elle est la mienne; quoiqu' elle ne porte pas mon nom." And of Uncle Grafton Carvel, the unsuccessful suitor for her hand, the schemer, the Tory, and of the Rev. Mr. Allen, this archfiend's assistant, of Mr. Manners, one of the choicest imps of hypocrisy and intrigue that ever walked in print, and of the smirking Duke of Chartersea, we learn to know and to detest just as Richard Carvel learned to know and to detest them. In the same way we cannot conceal our admiration for the generous and faithful young Lord Comyn any more than could Richard Carvel.

As has been said, the great men who have made history are introduced into the story most unsuspectingly. Richard Carvel, when a youth, met Washington at a coffee house in Annapolis. He was presented in this way: "Col. Washington," said the captain, "this is Mr. Richard Carvel, the son of Captain Carvel." And; in the conversation that ensued, we are told that, "Mr. Washington had agriculture at his finger ends, and gave me some advice which he had found serviceable at Mount Vernon."

In the same casual manner the reader becomes acquainted in London with Horace Walpole, with Lord Baltimore, and with young Charles James Fox, "the St. Paul of English politics." The entrance of John Paul Jones upon the scene is somewhat tragic; still, as his identity is practically concealed from the reader under his true name of Capt. John Paul, there is no taint of the melodrama, while a lot is truthfully told concerning "Jones'" early life on the high seas, why he disowned Scotland, his native land; and his aspirations. And the reader must be unimpressible, indeed, who

can resist the magnetism of such a strange individuality any more than Richard Carvel could. Here is only one of the many attributes that Carvel bestows upon Capt. John Paul.

Saving for only Dr. Courtney, of Annapolis, I had never met his equal for versatility of speech and command of fine language; and, having heard that he had been at sea since the age of twelve, I made bold to ask him at what school he had got his knowledge.

"At none, Richard," he answered with pride, "saving the rudiments at the Parish School at Kirkbean."

Even Walpole was amazed at the learning of the young Scotchman, whom all London was soon to decry as a traitor and pirate. Walpole does not reveal himself at the first meeting, either to Capt. Paul or to the reader, but when the Scotchman gives him a thrust through a quotation from Shakespeare, he blurts out, "You quote Hamlet. Who the devil are you, sir?"

It seems that the one great craving of Capt. Paul was to be a gentleman. He once sadly said to his companion: "Ah, Richard, I fear you little know the value of that which hath been so lavishly bestowed upon you. There is no creation in the world equal to your fine gentleman!"

But that was Capt. Paul in London. He was soon to learn that all that glitters is not gold. Yet, when he learned it, he simply transferred his craving to something just as unattainable. And so it was throughout his life—proud, ambitious, never satisfied. What a strange, magnetic, many-sided man he was. Some time after the London episode he addresses a meeting of patriots in Annapolis on the necessity of at once organizing a continental Navy. He says:

"I would divide our forces into small, swift-sailing squadrons, of strength sufficient to repel her (England's) cruisers. And I would carry the war straight into her unprotected ports of trade. I can name a score of such defenceless places, and I know every shoal of their harbors. For example, Whitehaven may be entered. That is a town of 50,000 inhabitants. The fleet of merchantmen might be destroyed, a contribution levied, and Ireland's coal cut off for a winter. The whole of the shipping might be swept out of the Clyde."

History tells us how well he turned his theory to account.

Richard Carvel, as the intimate friend of young Lord Comyn is introduced into the full swing of London Society, as it existed in the early seventies of the last century. He became at once one of the admirers of Fox, and thus he is made to paint the young liberator's picture more than half a century later.

Pen and paper, brush and canvas, are wholly inadequate to describe the charm of the man. When he desired to please his conversation and the expression of his face must have moved a temperament of stone itself. None ever had more devoted friends or more ardent admirers. They saw his faults, which he laid bare before them, but they settled his debts again and again, vast sums of which he lost at Newmarket and at Brooks's.

Above all Charles James Fox was very human. But possibly his nature is shown at its best at his last parting with Richard. Richard, who was wounded in the engagement between the *Serapis* and the *Bon Homme Richard*, has been lying concealed in the heart of London nursed by Dorothy and watched over by Lord Comyn and Fox. He is about to be betrayed to the English Government by his Uncle Grafton. He must leave London at once. Fox hurries him and Dorothy into a carriage.

"Who is to mend my waistcoat now?" he cried. "Faith, I shall treasure this against you, Richard. Good-bye, my lad, and obey your rebel general. Alas! I must ask your permission to salute her." And he kissed the unresisting Dorothy on both her cheeks. "God keep the two of you," he said, "for I love you with all my heart."

A mere fleeting glimpse, yet a brilliant one, is given of Garrick, the actor. Carvel relates:

He appeared much smaller off the boards than on, and his actions and speech were quick and nervous. Gast, his hairdresser, was making him up for the character of Richard III.

"Ods," said Mr. Garrick, "your lordships come five minutes too late. Goldsmith is but gone hence, fresh from his tailor, Filby, of Water Lane. The most gorgeous creature in London, gentlemen, I'll be sworn. He is even now, so he would have me know, gone by invitation to my Lord Denbigh's box, to ogle the ladies."

In sharp contrast to the seemingly capricious Dorothy stands the sedate, prim figure of Patty Swain, whose father, a self-made man, had risen from the position of a poor lawyer to a prominent and honored rank among the patriots of Maryland. We doubt if any author has ever so charmingly and graciously portrayed the picture of unrequited love in woman as has Mr. Churchill in the person of the true, patient Patty. There is no exaggeration of emotion; nor can the finest sensibility be disturbed when Patty reveals her love and then closes it within her breast forever. Her sad question to Carvel's proposal, "Richard, do you love me?" reveals so much and yet tells so little. At that moment the reader is apt to forget Dorothy even if Carvel does not.

Mr. Churchill knows his London of the last century thoroughly, just as he knows the province of Maryland where the spirit of revolution was slowly but surely developing. But it is in his descriptions of the London into which he plunges the young Maryland aristocrat that he excels. It was above all a gaming society in which Richard Carvel found himself over there. "Guineas were staked and won upon frugal King George and his barley-water; Charles Fox and his debts; the intrigues of Choiseul and the Du Barry and the sensational marriage of the Duc d'Orléans with Madame de Montesson (for your macaroni knew his Paris as well as his London); Lord March and his opera singer; and even the doings of Betty, the apple-woman of St. James's Street, and the beautiful barmaid of Nando's in whom my Lord Thurlow was said to be interested. All these, and much more not to be repeated, were duly set down in the betting-books at White's and Brooks's."

Carvel lived a varied and full life in London. He suffered the agonies of Castle Yard and the Sponging house; he visited Arlington Street; he entered the exclusive precincts of the Holland House; he beheld Hyde Park by day and Drury Lane, the Sodom of London, by night. Goldsmith does not give a more vivid description of the debtors' jail, nor De Quincey, of the pitiless heart of the Metropolis than is found in the volume before us.

A word about the author's art. The illusion that it is Richard Carvel who speaks directly to you is maintained until the very end. Often Mr. Churchill shows his art by what is left unsaid. He allows Carvel to relate none of his adventures on the slaver's craft, and by a well-devised scheme he has a supposed descendant of Richard Carvel condense certain pages which might not be acceptable to the general reader, but which in their revised form invite the curiosity. Nor does Mr. Churchill attempt the impossible by putting words which could be naught but inadequate into the mouths of his characters. For example Carvel says: "As long as I live I shall never forget John

Paul's alighting upon the bridge of the Sark to rid himself of a mighty farewell address to Scotland he had been composing on the road." The reader is left to his own imagination, built upon the already potent impressions of this strange individuality, to conceive the nature of the address. In the same way Mr. Churchill takes cautious care of Fox, Walpole and Washington. These are only a few instances to show the pains that has been taken to preserve the economy of the reader's attention.

There is no straining after effects. Mr. Churchill is as natural in his character drawing as he is in his descriptions of place. The dramatis personæ brought forward in retrospect from the mind of the old man, live, articulate, and have their being and vanish, and the touch of regret that is betrayed in Richard Carvel, at their passing, acts upon the reader through its spontaneity and gentle sweetness.

Mr. Churchill has bestowed upon Richard Carvel the most intensely human attributes—honesty, with all its primitive characteristics, a nature that is simple, sincere, gentle and lovable, a detestation of all sham and false pretense, a healthy passion whose outbursts are at length controlled by an indomitable will, a reverence for the beautiful and good—and upon the old man, with his four score years and ten, a most charming and delightful egotism.

Mr. Churchill writes with wonderful ease and graphic diction, with a consummate knowledge and intimate sense of place and action, with inexhaustible fertility in dialogue, with surprising vitality in character drawing, with a refined appreciation of the limitations of fiction—limitations which are never transgressed,

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

SOME RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LITERATURE OF EDUCATION.*

To one who compares the best books on education and teaching of thirty years ago with those of to-day—barring a few educational classics—the superior average quality of the latter is very striking. This seems to be due not alone to the advancement of pedagogical knowledge, but also to the marked intellectual superiority and higher training of the authors, which—because usually they are practical educators—means that the profession of education includes a greater number of men of talent and character than a generation ago. A different and better class of men has entered this important vocation, and a different and better class within it has deemed educational themes

**Educational Reform*, by Charles William Eliot, LL. D., President of Harvard University
New York, The Century Company.

University Problems, by Daniel Coit Gilman, LL. D., President of Johns Hopkins University.
New York, The Century Company.

The Meaning of Education, by Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy and Education in Columbia University. New York, The Macmillan Company.

The Development of the Child, by Nathan Oppenheim, M. D., Attending Physician to the Children's Department of Mount Sinai Hospital. New York, The Macmillan Company.

The Study of Children, by Francis Warner, M. D., Physician to and Lecturer at the London Hospital, New York, The Macmillan Company.

Psychologic Foundations of Education, by William T. Harris, LL. D., United States Commissioner of Education. New York, D. Appleton & Co.

worthy of its voice and pen. These facts are admirably illustrated by the books—some of them the most notable that have appeared in recent years—selected for consideration in this article. The new sciences of experimental psychology, hygiene, sociology, politics, and economics have shed a flood of new light upon the problems of education both as a process of the development of the child and as a preparation for his future life in the world.

President Eliot has brought together in a single volume the most important of his essays upon education since his appointment to the presidency of Harvard University, thirty years ago. This book is unique in this or any other field. It is both prophecy and history. Any reader of his inaugural address, delivered in October, 1869, which forms the first chapter of this work, who has followed the distinguished author's career as an educator, will at once see that it enunciated principles, outlined policies, and advocated measures that have not only since been carried out by him, but have also moulded and influenced American education from the primary school through the university and the professional school during the past two decades. If ever a man was raised up to do a special work Charles William Eliot is such a man; and if ever such work was well done, his has been most ably and thoroughly performed. If proof were needed that he has had the keen penetration of a seer, it is amply furnished in his inaugural address. With one slight exception, the views he then stated and the policy he then announced he still holds and advocates, and has very largely carried out. Though *he* has experienced but little or no change, great changes in others have taken place. Then, he stood almost alone, and was warmly—sometimes bitterly—opposed; now, he has many imitators, sympathizers, and followers both open and disguised. Probably no man in this century has exerted a profounder or more far-reaching influence upon education than he; and it has been wholly salutary and uplifting. His beneficent influence has not been confined, moreover, to the special field of education. It has been strongly felt, both directly and indirectly, in the wider arena of civic and political life. Indeed, it is not risking too much to say that, excepting two or three men, no man of the nineteenth century has rendered greater or more lasting services to his country than has the eminent President of Harvard University. These he has performed not merely in virtue of the honorable position he has worthily held as the head of our oldest and most distinguished seat of learning, but also—and chiefly—by reason of his intellectual primacy and moral insight into the nature and highest needs of his fellow men, and of the community, the state, and the nation.

It is very interesting, therefore, to note the fundamental principles and measures which he has stated and advocated. As contained in the present volume, they may be conveniently summarized as follows:

1. The community is spiritually enriched and advanced by the fullest development of the intellect and character of the individual.
2. The individual is best developed by opening to him the widest and richest opportunities of self-realization and self-culture, from which he should freely choose; that is, the elective system is highly desirable and necessary for the best education in secondary schools and colleges.
3. Education from the kindergarten through the university is organically one.
4. All waste in education, whether by reason of poor courses of study, unwise or ineffective methods of teaching, inferior teachers, defective buildings, or inadequate apparatus, should be rigorously avoided.
5. American youth should be better taught a richer and larger curriculum in a shorter time than is now the custom.
6. True democracy demands the opening of the best to the humblest; hence several studies heretofore postponed to the

secondary school, which is attended by comparatively few, should be begun in the elementary school, which is attended by the many. 7. Preparation for college should also be preparation for life, not by lowering the standard of admission to college, but by raising the standard of the non-college preparatory course and thus making the two coincident or identical. 8. Teachers should be most thoroughly prepared and very carefully chosen for their life work. 9. The tenure of office of good teachers should be made secure by both law and public opinion, but inferior teachers should either be improved or—where that is impossible—dismissed. 10. School systems on the educational side should be under the control of educational experts, and on the financial side in the hands of small boards of highly intelligent and public spirited business and professional men. 11. The best opportunities for education should be opened to women. 12. Examinations of both pupils and teachers should not be abandoned but improved and strengthened as vigorous and impartial tests of ability, knowledge, and fidelity. 13. Candidates for admission to professional schools should have opportunity and should be encouraged while in college to study in a broad and liberal way the branches that underlie their future vocations. 14. Eleemosynary education of ministers and others is unwise and should be abandoned.

On many pages of the book the reader finds choice epigrams and other quotable passages. This is especially true of the earlier essays, which show a masterly literary touch. Indeed, the work does not contain a dull or useless sentence. The author's characteristic clearness of thought and expression, scientific accuracy, and directness of statement, are everywhere apparent. As an example, and to enforce some of his views, the following extracts are made: "Truth and right are above utility in all realms of thought and action." "Inherited wealth is an unmitigated curse when divorced from culture." "The country suffers when the rich are ignorant and unrefined." "Two kinds of men make good teachers—young men and men who never grow old." "The inertia of a massive university is formidable." "A good past is positively dangerous if it makes us content with the present, and so unprepared for the future." "An institution like this College is getting decrepit when it sits down contentedly on its mortgages." "The Corporation demands of all its teachers that they be grave, reverent, and high-minded; but it leaves them, like their pupils, free." "A university is built, not by a sect, but by a nation." "It is his [a college president's] character and his judgment which are of importance, not his opinions." "Boyhood is the best time to learn new languages; so that as many as possible of the four languages French, German, Latin and Greek ought to be begun in school," "Greek literature compares with English as Homer compares with Shakespere, that is, as infantile with adult civilization." "In education, as in other things, I am a firm believer in the principle of expending the least force which will accomplish the object in view." "There is no place so safe as a good college during the critical passage from boyhood to manhood." "A mind must work to grow." "The elective system fosters scholarship, because it gives free play to natural preferences and inborn aptitudes, makes possible enthusiasm for a chosen work, relieves the professor and the ardent disciple of the presence of a body of students who are compelled to an unwelcome task." "I have never known a student of any capacity to select for himself a set of studies covering four years which did not apparently possess more theoretical and practical merit with his case than the required curriculum of my college days."

The arguments in this book in favor of the introduction of modern studies in the curriculum, such as the natural and physical sciences, the modern foreign languages,

history, English, and economics, are exceedingly interesting and convincing. "Convincing" is indeed the fittest adjective to describe President Eliot's addresses. Even the most casual reader can easily appreciate the force of Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson's recent appellation applied to him: "The Prince Rupert of debate." The last essay of the book, "The Function of Education in Democratic Society" is doubtless the best presentation of the subject that has yet appeared, and will become an educational classic. In it he combats the modern fallacy of equality, and shows how undemocratic in principle is the notion that choice intellects and select spirits are to be held back upon the plane of common mediocrity for the sake of inferior minds; and how unwise, in a republic, is the common contempt or indifference for specialists and other highly educated men. It is replete with moral and literary beauty, refined eloquence, and the inspiration of hope.

Although setting the highest intellectual and moral standards, the author feels that his is not only an attainable ideal, but also one that will in time give place to a higher and better one. While it is true that the book is a record of much actual progress in American education, yet it is equally true that it prophesies and portrays desirable conditions that will not be realized very extensively for years to come; but it will yet be realized. President Eliot has successfully met nearly all of the many objections that have been made to his views. To the assertion that he has expected the impossible of teachers and pupils, he has pointed to Germany, England, and France. To the claim that he has disregarded the health of pupils, the reader may refer to his address on behalf of better sanitary and hygienic conditions at home and school and ampler provisions for the pupils' outdoor exercise.

There is but one statement in the book which recent progress in science might amend: "Thanks to the beneficent mysteries of hereditary transmission, no capital earns such interest as personal culture." This was written in 1869, and "until very lately such an opinion in regard to the influence of heredity upon mental development has been generally accepted for years. The truth probably is, however, that only somatic peculiarities are thus transmissible. It seems unlikely that the child inherits from the parent any acquired characteristics of the latter. The mental and moral character of the adult would therefore seem to be due more to environment and the conscious process of education than to heredity.

Everywhere in the volume, one notes the broadest catholicity of spirit, the most generous hospitality towards all studies and means of culture, and the stimulating atmosphere and aroma of freedom. At the same time, one finds the highest ethical and æsthetic standards, the most sensitive conscience, the finest sense of honor, genuine sympathy with the frail and defective, and the greatest scorn of whatever is mean, disreputable, and dishonorable in public, private, and academic life. In short, the book faithfully reflects the man; for such are the traits of his own character and the guiding principles of his own professional and private life.

President Gilman's book both resembles and differs from President Eliot's; but the resemblance is greater than the difference. These two belong to the same type of university president, of which President Eliot was the first example; and even yet there are but a few in their class. The latter became president of Harvard in 1869; the former of the University of California, in 1872, and of the Johns Hopkins University, 1876. Both were among the first laymen appointed to such positions. Perhaps by reason of the similarity of their views and sympathies, to the careful reader there seems to be an unconscious imitation or acceptance of President Eliot's views by President Gilman. It is entirely un-

conscious, however; for the latter is an independent, vigorous, and courageous thinker. In his book, nevertheless, one does not catch quite the same degree of freedom of thought as he finds in President Eliot's essays. Be this, however, as it may, President Gilman's book of essays and addresses, selected from those he has written since 1871, is a very able contribution to the literature of higher education. Wherever he agrees with President Eliot—and such is generally the case—it is always creditable alike to his good sense and sound judgment. The two books differ chiefly in two respects: President Eliot has given much attention in his essays not only to university, but also to secondary and elementary education, while President Gilman has confined himself—in accordance with the title of his book—to the problems of university education; secondly, President Gilman has made larger requisitions upon the history of education and of scientific discovery and progress than President Eliot. Indeed, his essays give in very convenient form and most interesting way a large body of historical facts in science and education. This is especially true of his addresses on "The Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University" and "Modern Progress in Medicine."

As to the characteristics and aims of a university, he is in substantial agreement with President Eliot; and states them most admirably. For the individual, he says: "It is a place of sound education;" "to sum all in one statement, it is a place for the development of manliness." For society, he says: "These functions [of a university] may be stated as the acquisition, conservation, refinement, and distribution of knowledge." He is, moreover, in agreement with President Eliot regarding the evil of numerous attempts to found new universities instead of the concentration of energy and wealth upon a relatively few great institutions of learning; upon the inexpediency of establishing a national university at Washington, D. C.; upon the value of the practice, as exemplified by students in Germany, of migrating from one American university to another of good repute in preparation for the doctor's degree in philosophy; upon the importance of divorcing universities from the church; and upon the wisdom of specialization by university students, if dominated by the liberal rather than the utilitarian spirit. But President Gilman emphasizes much more than President Eliot the importance of a broad foundation in a wide range of disciplinary studies prior to specialization in the university. Indeed, the accent he gives to breadth of preparation leads one to suspect that he does not fully endorse President Eliot's advocacy of the elective system below the college grade. It is probable that he would make a group of studies rather than a single study the unit of the student's choice in the secondary school and in the early years of the college. It is likely, also, that he has more respect for the study of Greek than has President Eliot. The latter says: "It is a very rare scholar who has not learned much more about the Jews, the Greeks, or the Romans, through English than through Hebrew, Greek, or Latin." President Gilman, on the other hand, states: "This [the reading of translations of ancient classics] is a good sign; only it is well to remember that reading translations is not reading Greek; and, as Jebb goes on to say, we must not forget the difference between 'the knowledge at second-hand' which the intelligent public can possess and 'the knowledge at first hand' which it is the business of the libraries and professorships at a university to perpetuate." It is but fair to say, however, that President Gilman lays equal stress with President Eliot upon the study of modern science—notably biology, physics, chemistry—mathematics, history, politics, economics, French, and German.

One is impressed by the dignity and strength of the author's style. Perhaps his essays lack the clearness and unity of President Eliot's. His tendency is to use larger

words and more Latin derivatives than President Eliot; but it would not be true to say that his style is ponderous. It is far from it; it is fresh and interesting throughout, with a seriousness becoming the gravity of the themes discussed. It is, moreover, easy to find quotable passages: "It is not the number but the quality of students which determines the character of a high school [meaning a college or university, an unfortunate use of the word in this country where "high school" applies only to a public secondary school]. "It is important to count; it is better to weigh." "Rather let me say that there are heroes and martyrs, prophets and apostles of learning, as there are of religion." In pointing out that universities are the centers of light and leading in any country, he says: "Every word I can spare must be given to emphasise the fact, which is most likely to be forgotten, that these wonderful inventions are the direct fruit of university studies. I do not undervalue the work of practical men when I say that the most brilliant inventor has been dependent upon an unseen company of scholars, the discoverers and formulators of laws which he has been able to apply to methods and instruments."

In speaking of the functions of a university, he says: "Among the offices of a university there is one too often undervalued and perhaps forgotten—the discovery and development of unusual talent." "Such men are rarely produced in the freedom of the wilderness, in the publicity of travel and trade, or in the seclusion of private life," but in the highest institutions of learning. "Among the characteristics of a university I name the defense of ideality, the maintenance of spirituality." "That piety is infantile which apprehends that knowledge is fatal to reverence, devotion, righteousness and faith."

President Gilman's place among American educators, as one of the foremost of our university presidents, is at least partially explained by his wide comprehension and clear grasp of the higher education and its proper organization and administration. This is shown in his classification of "the institutions which are found in modern society by the promotion of superior education: 1. Universities; 2. Learned Societies; 3. Colleges; 4. Technical Schools; 5. Museums (including literary and scientific collections)." No man, moreover, has a better understanding than he of the qualifications, duties, and opportunities of college and university professors; and no man has written with greater intelligence and appreciation than he of the nature, value, and functions of a university library and its librarian. Among the wise statements he makes of them are these: "A library is not merely a magazine or storehouse. It is rather an organism which has life, which tends to self-preservation, growth, and reproduction." "Inspiration is one of the chief functions of a library."

Like the two foregoing books, Professor Butler's consists of a selection from his published essays and addresses during the past fifteen years. In each of them the author has something to say, and says it with directness and force. Each shows his familiar acquaintance with the literature of the subject, and that he has thought his way thoroughly to the bottom and to the end of it. His language, moreover, is as clear as his thought. In the introduction he states his educational creed thus: "First, that education in the broad sense in which I use the term is the most important of human interests, since it deals with the preservation of the culture and efficiency that we have inherited and with their extension and development; second, that this human interest can and should be studied in a scientific spirit and by a scientific method; and, third, that in a democracy at least an education is a failure that does not relate itself to the duties and opportunities of citizenship." He believes in a philosophy of

education, and finds its basis (1) in "the facts of organic and social evolution;" and (2) in the explanation of "the facts of nature in terms of energy" which "can be conceived only in terms of will," the fundamental form of mental and spiritual life. He maintains that there is a science of education in the same sense in which physicians claim that there is a science of medicine. The inexactness of each he regards no invalidation of their scientific character; for, otherwise, only the mathematical sciences could justly claim the name.

In the first essay, "the Meaning of Education," which gives the book its title, the author seeks a scientific basis of education, and finds it in the doctrine of evolution. Man is the only animal having a prolonged infancy and requiring for development to maturity a series of adjustments to environment. Just here is both the necessity and the justification of a conscious and more or less formal process, called education. Such a correlation of education with evolution is both sound sense and good science; for it is in harmony with the truth that the final product of adult character is due much more to re-action upon environment than to instinct and heredity. Defining education as "a gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race," Professor Butler classifies them as the scientific, the literary, the æsthetic, the institutional, and the religious inheritance of the child. He then proceeds to discuss them both as ends and means of culture. In the second essay, "What knowledge is of most Worth?" he holds a brief for the humanities, though showing great liberality and hospitality toward all branches of learning. He feels that this view offers a sure standing ground for true educational theory; and "reveals to us, not as an hypothesis but as a fact, education as a spiritual growth toward intellectual and moral perfection and saves us from the peril of viewing it as an artificial process according to mechanical formulas." To the question, "Is there a new education?" he answers, Yes, in three senses: "the new as the hitherto non-existent, the new as comparatively recent, and the new as the hitherto unfamiliar." He finds the new education not only in the new aims and methods but also in the new sciences: psychology, biology, sociology, politics, and economics. In educational theory and practice, he emphasises the importance of the doctrines of apperception and interest, and agrees with Dr. W. T. Harris that the course of study is not to be settled either "by tradition or by conditions wholly psychological" but chiefly "by the requirement of the civilization into which the child is born." This education rests largely upon a sociological basis. In "Democracy and Education," he forcibly shows the dependence of the former upon the latter, and unsparingly condemns the tendency of educated men to avoid political life. He strongly urges a revision of the curriculum with a view to better education for citizenship, and more strongly advocates deeper interest in and a wider knowledge of civic affairs on the part of teachers as well as a clearer sense of their duties to their pupils as future citizens of the Republic. In subsequent essays, he affirms the value of the college in distinction from the university, and predicts its permanence as an organic part of the American system of education, maintains that the function of the secondary school is to prepare pupils for life rather than merely for college, and urges a reform of secondary education in the United States, in the directions indicated by the celebrated Report of the Committee of Ten of the National Educational Association, published in 1894.

In various parts of his book Professor Butler discusses—directly or indirectly—and commits himself upon nearly all the important educational questions that have arisen during the last dozen years. The influence of President Eliot's views is more than once apparent, but this is no disparagement; for it is unavoidable in the case of every think-

ing educator of the last quarter of a century. It is to be noted, however, that he does not so strongly approve of the elective system below the college as President Eliot; that he warmly denounces formal examinations as exclusive tests of fitness for admission to college—something which President Eliot does not disapprove; and calls attention to the dangers of excessive specialization by college and university students—something which President Eliot does not fear. Unlike President Eliot's and President Gilman's books, his is provided with a good index. In conclusion, it may be said that Professor Butler has in this book made a distinctly valuable and able addition to works dealing with the science and art of education.

Dr. Oppenheim's book is one of the most valuable and considerable contributions to the literature of education that has appeared for several years; Dr. Warner's is scarcely less so. They are both rigorously scientific without the handicap of technical nomenclature; and both have much in common. It is an interesting coincidence that at the same time, and probably each without the knowledge of the other, two specialists—occupying similar professional positions on opposite sides of the Atlantic—should write books on similar subjects. The two books, however, differ materially in certain respects: While Dr. Oppenheim's—though based upon scientifically ascertained facts and a large number of experiments—is chiefly devoted to a statement of results, with inferences bearing upon educational theory and practice, Dr. Warner's is more of a practical hand-book for the teacher's scientific study of children. The principal theses defended by Dr. Oppenheim are these: 1. The child is in no way really like the adult. 2. Environment and education, and not heredity, are by far the most potent factors in the development of the child from infancy to maturity; and 3. Mental and moral character depend largely upon physical health and growth. All else in his book—and there is much of great value—are but corollaries and scholia of these three propositions. He is, therefore, directly opposed to Chandellor W. H. Payne and others who hold with him that there is no child psychology as distinguished from adult psychology. Dr. Oppenheim not only denies the truth of the doctrine of heredity, except as to the transmission of somatic characteristics, but also holds it responsible for many evils in home and school training. He regards it not only pernicious, but absurd. If it be true, it must follow, he maintains, that the wisest and best efforts of training are unnecessary and useless. His arguments—based upon authentic data and many incontestable facts—in support of his thesis seem convincing and incontrovertible. To the layman, many of his statements are startling, and—if true—are likely to revolutionize both school and home training in respect both to method and matter of instruction. It would seem that Dr. Stanley Hall's views and predictions as to the future of American education here find strong confirmation. In Dr. Oppenheim's presentation the physical basis of mental and moral life was never more clearly proved. Indeed, the word "health" in his discussions assumes a new meaning: the complete development in form and function of every organ of the human body. The chief essential of perfect health is perfect nutrition of every cell in the physical organism. Every degree of mental and moral power, every diversity of temperament, every defect of mind and character, all are shown to depend in great measure upon proper nutrition and the all round development of every bodily tissue. All this seems like crass materialism; but such is not the author's philosophy. He merely places needed emphasis upon the physical conditions of spiritual life. He discusses "the place of the primary school" and "the place of religion;" and—while approving certain features of the kindergarten—sharply criticises some of its aims and methods. He sees very much in home and school that exhausts,

over-strains, and starves the child; and asserts that too much is expected of him during his early years. One of the most interesting and useful chapters in the book is the last, 'The Profession of Maternity,' which every young woman and every mother should read

Dr. Warner, like Dr. Oppenheim—though in less detail—traces the physical development of the child to maternity. His discussions of the various topics of his book are illustrated by fifty classified "cases," which add materially to the clearness and force of his views. He gives several schematic outlines or schedules for the study of children, and shows how to use them. He indicates "the signs of nutrition," gives "points for observation" of children, interprets peculiar motor activities, and discusses "adolescence" and "hygiene and health management during school life." Among many other interesting things, he states that "a larger proportion of boys than girls present defect in development, abnormal nerve-signs, and mental dulness; but the girls present the largest proportion of delicate cases." "The general rule, that defectiveness falls mostly on the male sex, holds good also in adult life, as seen among the classes with physical infirmities, the blind, deaf, and mentally deranged from childhood; so also for criminals and paupers according to the English Census and other official returns"

Dr. Warner's and Dr. Oppenheim's books strongly supplement each other, and should be read and used together by every teacher and parent.

To intelligent educators, it is needless to say that Commissioner Harris has contributed a very strong book to the "International Education Series," of which he is editor. It is further unnecessary to say that—although the distinguished author is a scholar of liberal spirit and broad views—his discussion of the "Psychologic Foundations of Education" is metaphysical in spirit and method, and also shows evidences of the influence of the Hegelian philosophy. Far from being any disparagement, on the contrary, these characteristics make the work all the more valuable. Nowhere else can one find the relation between psychology and philosophy more clearly and satisfactorily explained. Indeed, the chief merit of the book lies in the philosophic setting which Dr. Harris so admirably gives the subject. The student who is confused or discouraged in his efforts to harmonize science and philosophy, or empirical and rational psychology, will find here a better solution of his difficulties than in any other pedagogical work. His mastery of philosophic problems is well known; but his power of exposition has been sometimes questioned. This book, however, affords no support to the opinion that either his thought or his style is not clear.

In this book, as in Professor Butler's, philosophic idealism everywhere finds expression. Dr. Harris even finds observation and introspection substantially identical, as illustrated by the doctrine of evolution, which is one of many examples wherein the mind of man projects itself upon external nature and writes thereon law and order. In a masterly manner, he discusses "the three stages of thought; *sense-perception*, in which the mind "supposes *things* to be the essential elements of all being; *understanding*, which regards *relations* as essential; and *reason* in which the *ego* or *self-relation* is the essential element of existence. He dwells upon the fact that "a concept is not a mental picture;" and shows how—by reason of confusion upon this point in its relation to the infinite and the absolute—Hume, Mansel, Hamilton, and Spencer fell into the errors of agnosticism. No writer has given a clearer exposition of "time, space, and causality," "the logic of sense-perception," the origin of general concepts, the will in relation to freedom and fate, and the old and the new psychology. In the second part

of the book, "Psychologic System," he gives a fresh philosophic statement of the facts of mental life as existing in presentation, representation, and thinking. In the third part, "Psychologic Foundations," he reaches the crux of the discussion; and, among other vital matters, treats the psychology of infancy (wherein he agrees with Dr. Oppenheim that *imitation* is the chief form of mental and motor activity), the school course of study (in which he restates his theory of "the five windows of the soul"), the psychology of quantity, the psychology of art and literature, and the psychology of science and philosophy. The last two chapters are exceedingly interesting; but it would be difficult to select one chapter in the book more suggestive or valuable than the others. This volume is a corrective of certain inferences from Dr. Oppenheim's premises as to the possible supremacy of mind over matter, and should be read in connection with it.

A sound philosophy of education must recognize the three great factors of human development from infancy to maturity: heredity, environment and self activity. Dr. Oppenheim emphasizes the second, and Dr. Harris lays the greatest possible stress upon the third. Indeed, his book is but a masterly elaboration of the principle of self-activity as the fundamental doctrine of psychology and education. The book is yet to appear that shall give the proper relative emphasis to both environment and self activity in the education of youth.

The half dozen books, inadequately reviewed in this article, certainly include the best that have recently appeared in the field of educational literature, and unfortunate is the educator who does not read them and take their lessons to heart.

CHARLES CORNELL RAMSAY.

PRINCIPAL OF THE B. M. C. DURFEE HIGH SCHOOL,
FALL RIVER, MASS.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.*

PROFESSOR F. L. O. WADSWORTH has resigned his position on the staff of Yerkes Observatory.

THE medical library of the late D. Sigismund Waterman, of New York, has been bequeathed by him to Yale University.

J. H. McCracken, Assistant Professor of Philosophy in New York University, has

been elected President of Westminster College.

DR. EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, of Western Reserve University, has been called to Teachers College, New York, as Lecturer on Genetic Psychology.

DR. ULRIC DAHLGREN has been appointed as Assistant Director of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Holl, as successor to the late Professor Peck.

* In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships and important college news.

PROFESSOR H. P. HUTCHINS, Dean of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, has been elected President of the Iowa State University.

DR. HENRY L. WHEELER, Instructor in Organic Chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, has been promoted to an assistant professorship.

MISS MARY ELIZA LEWIS has resigned the chair of English at the University of South Dakota in order to resume her graduate study at the University of Chicago.

A FRIEND of Princeton University whose name has not been disclosed has given \$100,000 to establish a chair of Politics. It is reported that the chair is for ex-President Cleveland.

THE eighth session of the International Geographical Congress will be held in Paris, August 16-28, 1900. Circulars regarding the proposed excursions will be issued this year.

AT Colorado College Dr. Florian Cajori, formerly Professor of Physics, has been transferred to be head of the department of Mathematics, and Dr. S. J. Barnett has been promoted to the professorship of Physics.

A FULL professorship of \$100,000 has been endowed by anonymous friends of Princeton University. It will be in general politics, embracing the departments of International Law, Political Science, diplomacy and kindred subjects.

SEVERAL new appointments have been made at Teachers College, N. Y.: Charles F. Von Saleza, who comes from Chicago, as Instructor in Art; Maurice E. Biglow, from Howard University, as Instructor in Biology, and George S. Kellogg, Curator of the Museum. The last named appointment is made in pursuance of a recent resolution of the Trustees to establish an educational museum.

THE University of Wisconsin has hitherto had no summer session, although Madison has been a favorite meeting place

for institutions of the Chautauqua type. The University now announces a summer school of six weeks' duration, beginning July 3, 1899. The courses cover all the principal departments, and are fully manned by resident and non-resident lecturers. Credit toward degrees will be given for work done at this session, just as has been the case from the start with the University of Chicago, of whose example the sister institution is evidently emulous.

DR. FRANZ BOAS, Lecturer on Physical Anthropology in Columbia University, has been elected Professor of Anthropology in the same University. Dr. J. H. Canfield, President of the Ohio State University, has been elected Librarian. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 1st President Low announced that he would reimburse the University for the interest paid on money borrowed to complete the library. This will be about \$75,000, making his total gift for the building \$1,200,000. The offer of the Chamber of Commerce to give \$15,000 a year for a course in commerce was accepted.

DR. J. CLARENCE WEBSTER, Professor of Gynecology in McGill University, Montreal, and probably the most famous surgeon in Canada, has accepted the chair of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the University of Chicago. After his graduation from a college in New Brunswick he took his medical and surgical degrees at the University of Edinburgh, and followed by taking his doctor's degree at Leipsic. Two years were spent by him in research under Berlin specialists, and Dr. Webster then accepted an appointment to the medical faculty at Edinburgh. There he wrote his first two books, which were considered so valuable that the Royal College of Physicians assumed the expenses of their publication, an honor rarely conferred on any author. In 1897 he went to McGill University.

THE annual meeting of the managing committee of the American League of Classical Studies in Rome was held in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia College, New York, May 11th. Professor W. G. Hale, of the Chicago University, chairman of the committee, presided. He tendered his resignation, and it was accepted. The following named were elected: Chairman, Professor Minton Warren, of Johns Hopkins University; Secretary, Professor E. T. Morrill, of Wesleyan University; additional members of Executive Committee, Professor F. W. Kelsey, of University of Michigan; Professor A. F. West, of Princeton; Professor Tracey Peck, of Yale, and Professor Alfred Gudemann, of University of Pennsylvania; director of the school in Rome for five years, Professor Richard Norton, of Rome; Professors of Latin, S. B. Platner, of Western Reserve for this year; F. W. Kelsey, of University of Michigan, from 1900 to 1901; F. F. Abbott, of Chicago University, from 1901 to 1902.

A RATHER remarkable educational experience came to an untimely end in Brussels recently. The democratic university founded in that city some years ago is no more. About half a decade ago, when the free University of Brussels, which is controlled by the Moderate Liberals, refused to elect the Paris geographer Élisée Reclus as a member of the faculty on account of his anarchistic propensities, the radical and socialistic element among the students arose in protest against this attack on the freedom of scientific research. The agitation ended in the establishment of a radical university in Brussels, which was especially favored by a certain coterie of younger scholars. Wealthy men of radical and socialistic tendencies furnished the financial withdrawal, and the new university called men to its chairs from many lands, without any reference to political or religious views.

The Moderate Liberals and the Clericals fought it from the outset, and the political authorities practically did the same. The Government denied to the "Université Nouvelle" the right to grant academic degrees, and the commission intrusted with the duty of conducting the state examinations refused to respect its diplomas. Accordingly, no Belgian subject could attend the new university. Soon the necessary funds (60,000 francs per year) were lacking, and a few weeks ago the Academic Council, notwithstanding the protests of the professors and the students, decided to close the institution. The rector was Dr. de Greef.—*Nation*.

A NEW distribution of executive duties is announced for the coming year of Wellesley College. The duties of President Irvine have included both the business and the academic relations of the College, while the duties of Dean Stratton have been the taking charge of students and of the religious and social life of the College. On assuming her office, at the opening of the college year 1899-1900, the newly-appointed President, Miss Caroline Hazard, will take for her share in executive duty, the business and social relations of the College; while Professor Coman, of the department of History and Economics, who will serve as Dean during the sabbatical leave of Dean Stratton, will oversee the academic appointments of students. In order to make time and space for these new duties, Professor Coman will turn over the course in French Revolution, which she has usually given, to Miss Julia S. Orvis, the newly-appointed Instructor in History. Another feature of the arrangements for the coming year will lighten the burden resting upon the new administration. Associate Professor Woolley, who, in the coming college year, enters upon her promotion to a full professorship, will take charge of College Hall, the administrative building, and the largest dormitory

of the College, and will also aid in the religious appointments. For this purpose Miss Woolley will relinquish, for the year, an elective course in the history of Christianity. A substitute course will be carried on by Professor Rush Rees, of Newton Theological Institution.

MATTERS of much interest and importance were considered at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American University. Two vacancies in the board of trustees were filled by the election of President McKinley and Mr. Arthur Dixon, of Chicago. Bishop McCabe was made permanent Vice-Chancellor of the University. Progress has been steady, and highly important and feasible plans have been prepared for the foundation of the University. The raising of a million-dollar endowment fund by the organization of a ministerial alliance, proposed by Bishop McCabe at the meeting last December, has met with much favor. Efforts have since been made to secure 1,000 ministers to raise \$1,000 each, and already \$128,000 has been subscribed. A scheme to raise another million dollars was inaugurated at the meeting by the creation of the "Woman's Guild for the Endowment of the American University." A plan of erecting university buildings by various States of the Union has resulted in the pledge of three Pennsylvanians for \$50,000 towards a Hall of Administration, which is to require between \$400,000 and \$500,000. The marble of this building, representing a value of \$50,000, will be supplied by a wealthy Pennsylvania quarry owner. Other States have shown marked interest in the plan, and pledged money for constructing buildings. Ground will soon be broken for the Hall of Administration, which is to be built of white marble. An anonymous contributor has given \$60,000 for a College of Missions, and \$125,000 has been raised by church conferences towards the Ashbury Memorial Fund.

JUDGE JAMES M. BARKER, of Pittsfield, presided at the spring meeting of the Trustees of Williams College.

Williams. The death of Frederick F.

Thompson was announced, and a resolution to be engrossed on the minutes and communicated to Mrs. Thompson was adopted by a standing vote. Mr. Simmons was chosen Chairman of the Finance Committee in Mr. Thompson's place. A gift of \$1,000 was received from the estate of the late Mrs. Eliza W. S. P. Field, under the provisions of her will; the income to be devoted to the care of the pictures given by her to the library. A proposition was received from Wilhelmus Mynderse, '71, of New York city, to contribute \$1000 annually for strengthening and enriching the department of art. The gift was accepted. The registrar was authorized to prepare for another issue of the general catalogue to be published in 1900. The sum of \$200 was appropriated for the department of Archeology, to be expended for archeological illustrations. On recommendation of the President, Professor Russell was granted a year's leave of absence to recover his health. Assistant Professor Milham was granted leave of absence for two years to pursue studies in Europe. Professor Bascom was continued as acting Orrin Sage Professor of Political Economy, and at his request Dr. Charles S. Bullock, now an instructor at Cornell University, was made Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology. Mr. Dale was continued as Instructor in Geology and Botany. Rev. Stephen T. Livingston, Instructor in Elocution, was appointed Assistant Professor of Oratory and Instructor in Hebrew; Dr. Charles E. Mendenhall, Instructor in Mathematics and Physics; James G. Hardy was continued as Instructor in Mathematics; Frederick Carol Ferry, '91, of Clark University, was made Assistant Professor of Mathematics; R. B. Perry, Princeton, '96, Instructor in Philosophy; Dr. Charles J. Waidner, of Johns

Hopkins University, Instructor in Physics. It was voted to continue Dr. Woodbridge's junior required course in Physiology during the absence of Professor Russell.

DEAN J. HOWARD VAN AMRINGE has assumed the duties of Acting President of Columbia University, and has office hours at 2:30 o'clock on Monday and Wednesday afternoons in the President's room in the University Library. At the College of Physicians and Surgeons Dr. Edwin B. Cragin has just been made Professor of Obstetrics. On the occasion of the resignation of Dr. McLane from this chair last spring Dr. Cragin, who was the Secretary of the Medical Faculty, was appointed lecturer on this subject, and so successfully has he carried on the work of the department that the students of the third-year class have united in presenting to him an engrossed testimonial as an evidence of their appreciation of his lectures. Dr. Cragin's resignation as Secretary of the Faculty has been accepted, and Dr. Frederick J. Brockway was appointed in his place. A chair recently created is the professorship of Anthropology, to which Dr. Franz Boas has been appointed. Dr. Boas has been Lecturer in Anthropology at Columbia for several years, and has carried on several most successful courses. In addition to important investigations, he has done considerable work at the American Museum of Natural History, where for a number of years he has been one of the curators. Dr. Boas will occupy a seat in the Faculty of Philosophy. Over one hundred applications for university scholarships have been received from candidates anxious to carry on advanced studies under the faculties of the graduate schools. The applications are well distributed over the various subjects embraced in the work of these faculties, and show a marked interest in higher study and research. During the year of the war several of the professors will be

absent from the University on leave. It being the sabbatical years of Professors Munroe Smith, Brander Matthews, Ricketts and Goodnow, they expect to be away from the University for the whole or a portion of the academic year. Professor Edward D. Perry, Jay Professor of Greek, has received leave of absence for the academic year 1900-1901, during which time he will serve as professor in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The close connection that is continually being established between Teachers College and the rest of the University is exhibited by the recent assignment of Professor James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, and Professor Frank M. McMurry, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching, to seats in the Faculty of Philosophy, and the similar assignment of Professor Charles R. Richards, Professor of Manual Training, to a seat in the Faculty of Applied Science.

THE *Nation* has already given information regarding the new doctorate established last year by the University of Paris. Since that time, a further new provision has been made for recognizing the work done at the University by foreign students. As the number of Americans pursuing literary and scientific studies in Paris is increasing, and as the attention paid to the study of modern languages in America is equally on the increase, it may not be amiss to give anew some facts regarding the opportunities for advanced study offered by the University of Paris.

The name "University of Paris" includes six of the institutions especially charged with higher education—namely, the five "Faculties" (Protestant Theology, Law, Medicine, Science, Letters), and the *École Supérieure de Pharmacie*. Closely akin are a number of other institutions of learning which are attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction; the *Collège de*

France, the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, the École des Hautes Études, the École des Beaux-Arts, the École des Chartes, the École du Louvre, the École des Langues Orientales, the École des Sciences Politiques, and certain others. All these, under various conditions, are open to foreigners, to whom degrees and certificates of various sorts are granted under the same conditions as to natives. Each, as a rule, has its separate special library, and, if need be, laboratory.

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The new doctorate (Doctorat de l'Université de Paris) requires at least two years of graduate study, part of which may be done away from Paris, elsewhere in France, or even in a different country. The accompanying fees have not yet been determined. The candidate must write and defend a thesis (French or Latin), and undergo an oral examination on questions chosen by himself and accepted by the Faculty. While it is expressly stated that this degree is not equivalent to the State Doctorate and does not confer the same privileges, it is to be assumed that the standard will be equally high, and that the absence of the Latin thesis and the accompanying expense will constitute the sole difference. Several foreign students in Paris have already set their eyes upon this degree, but so far no one has offered himself for the ordeal. The chance is open for an enterprising Yankee to become the first Doctor of the University of Paris.

The latest provision is one intended for foreigners planning to teach French in their own countries. These the University intends furnishing with a certificate of competence, after a satisfactory test. The certificate is to be called "Certificat d'Études Françaises." Candidates must present a diploma representing the bachelor's degree, but women may be accepted on presentation of a letter of introduction from the head of a college or school.

The candidate must matriculate in the Faculté des Lettres (fee, 30 francs) and must attend three lectures a week for one year—one in French literature or philology, one in French history or geography, and the third according to his preferences. The examination will be written and oral. The former part will be based on the lectures, the latter will comprise the translation into French of a passage in the candidate's native language, and the summary in French of a passage from a French book read aloud to the candidate. At first sight the conditions do not seem formidable, but, to judge from the excellence of the English written and spoken by the students who take that study in the University, it may be expected that the pronunciation and syntax which will pass muster with the professors of modern languages in the Sorbonne will be good indeed. The University will be prepared to accept candidates for this certificate this autumn.—*Nation*.

It is announced that, by a recent vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, no thesis will be required here—**Cornell**, after of candidates for the degree of B.A. The baccalaureate thesis at Cornell has passed through strange metamorphoses in thirty years. At first all seniors were obliged to prepare "an original essay, dissertation, disquisition or poem," and the exercises of commencement included the presentation of at least one such essay, etc., by a representative of each course in the University. Thus ingenuous maidens dedicated a score of quarto pages, tied with a blue ribbon, the "The Character and Genius of Goethe," and eager youth expounded, in eight minutes, "The Lessons of the French Revolution for the Present Time." Two forces gradually transformed these pretentious commencement parts into the present thesis, whose ideal, at least, is a modest as it is serious. The first was the

influence of the scientific and technical courses. Men preparing for professional work produced essays which might indeed be valuable subjectively, and even objectively, but were eminently unsuitable for presentation before a commencement audience. Accordingly provision was made, in addition to the required essay, now rapidly becoming a thesis, for a voluntary commencement part which should give students of all courses an equal chance in the annual exhibition. In this the students gradually lost interest, until, after the failure of repeated attempts to bring the ablest men in the graduating class upon the commencement platform, student participation of this character vanished from the exercises. Meanwhile the baccalaureate thesis was further transformed by the influence of German example, both directly and as reflected from the requirements for the doctor's thesis. The more strenuous conception of the baccalaureate thesis thus introduced among both faculty and students had two consequences. On the one hand excellent theses were written by those candidates for graduation whose academic work had been of such a character and so concentrated as to fit them for semi-independent research. On the other hand candidates whose attention, under the elective system, had been devoted to a variety of subjects, in none of which they had attained proficiency, produced such theses as all parties concerned soon came to consider unprofitable. Then, too, the increasing number of academic students who devote half the time and more than half the energy of their last two years to work in the College of Law, where no thesis is required for the eventual completion of the course, explains the perfunctory character of part of the theses for the B. A.

In favor of retaining the thesis requirement, in spite of its faults, three main lines of argument might be advanced. First, it might be advocated as a test of intellectual maturity, a sort of academic

master-work. But the standards of the several professors who must approve the theses submitted in various subjects differ so widely, and the temptation to pass the thesis of a candidate who has already completed the rest of his four years' work and finished his term examinations is so strong, that experience has demonstrated the impossibility of making the baccalaureate thesis an effective independent test of fitness for graduation. In the second place the requirement of a thesis might be thought useful in inducing the election of studies more or less related to one another and to the prospective thesis subject. But the fact appears to be that in those cases where there is any coherence of election, coherence is due to other reasons, and a satisfactory thesis is its result rather than its cause. The popular elective system may be but the slovenly makeshift of a transition period in education, out of which our colleges will some day pass; but the renewed academic guidance of the young and inexperienced by their natural advisors will hardly be affected through the requirement of a thesis at the very end of the course. Thirdly, the requirement of a thesis might have been retained because it was thought a useful form of work—a bit of independent searcher or at least a training in scholarly methods. The usefulness of the thesis for those fitted to undertake it scarcely admits of dispute, but it seems not improbable that the desire to work at a favorite subject, the desire to please a professor, or even to earn his recommendation after graduation, and the desire to gain the ample credit in academic hours which has been provided for those who shall write good theses, will coöperate to secure as volunteers those students who can profit most by the exercise without imposing it upon those who will profit more by something else. If so, to write a baccalaureate thesis may be a welcome honor instead of an unwelcome task.

THE session of the State Legislature, the last of which has recently concluded, are times of speculation and hope to the University of Minnesota.

The endowment of the institution, accommodated to the slender estimate of a time when the surprising growth of the State and the institution were matters of vision and conjecture, is naturally inadequate to present needs, and the generosity of Legislatures is always an important element in the institution's welfare. This generosity expresses itself in two forms: part is certain and permanent, consisting of an annual appropriation of a small portion (twenty-three hundredths of a mill) of the entire state tax to the uses of the University; part is occasional and irregular, consisting of temporary aids for specified objects. The recent Legislature granted about \$170,000 for ten or twelve different objects, the largest of the grants being \$25,000 for the Physics buildings, \$20,000 for repairs and equipments of the Chemical building, two appropriations of \$15,000 each for Anatomical and Chemical buildings, \$20,000 for the Mechanical Arts building, and \$35,000 for the Horticultural building at the farm. The library receives \$7,000 each year to be laid out in books.

The numerical growth of the University is so far ahead of forecasts that it often finds itself cramped and impeded in the very quarters and accommodations designed to give it scope and freedom.

Legislative subsidies are, therefore, peculiarly gratifying, and are rendered even more essential by the sluggishness of individual bounty. The youth and comparative poverty of most of our alumni, and the reluctance of the large fortunes derived from lumber, or flour, or speculation in land, to mulct themselves for educational donations has made the concurrence in the same person of the power and impulse to give, extremely rare. The burden and credit of these benefactions has fallen

hitherto almost exclusively to one person. To ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury, a man well known in the history of Minnesota, the University is indebted, not only for the continuous and zealous expenditure of his time and thought as regent, not only for the amplest disbursements from his private fortune, but for nothing less than literal rescue from extinction in the troubled and precarious days of its half-solvent youth. The special cause which has brought these matters into vivid realization at the present time is the execution by Mr. Daniel French, the sculptor, of a statue of Governor Pillsbury, to cost fifteen thousand dollars, and to be erected not far from the Library building, as a mark of respect and gratitude from the alumni.

The department of Medicine, established only eleven years ago, has reached in the past year a membership of four hundred and seventy students. The requirements for admission have increased in rigor and in the year 1900 will be identical with those of the other departments. The growing use of laboratory and clinical practice in place of the old exclusively didactic methods has produced important expansions in the way of buildings and of faculty. The original three-year course, counting only six months to the year, has given way to a four-year course, each year numbering eight and one-half months. The three buildings now occupied by the department will be increased to five by the new erections proposed in the recent action of the Legislature.

The department of History which its able head, Professor W. M. West, building upon the solid foundations laid by Professor H. P. Judson, now at Chicago, has raised to high efficiency and power, is enlarging its work by the introduction of intensive and research courses in American history. These are for the benefit of students who have already had a general course in that subject, and deal respectively with the Making of the Constitu-

tion, American History as seen in Constitutional Law and the Constitution in the Reconstruction Period. Individual research in the general courses has been facilitated by the rearrangement of the public documents in the library, and the filling up of the blanks in the various series, so far as was possible, by consignments from Washington. The department undergoes a serious loss in the departure of Dr. C. L. Wells, who concludes his work with the University at the close of the present year, accepting in its stead the deanship of the Cathedral of Louisiana. Church and mediæval history have occupied much of his attention and he is the author of the "Age of Charlemagne," one of the Ten Epochs of Church History series published by the Christian Literature Company. The scholarship and the character of Dr. Wells, each in its own way of sterling truth and earnestness, combine to heighten the regret called forth by his sudden departure. His place will be taken by Dr. A. B. White, of New Haven.

The graduating class will include this year about 340 or 350 students. A novel circumstance of the present graduation is the abandonment of the form of commencement exercises which have prevailed since the establishment of the institution. Student orations, delivered at first by the entire class, afterwards by a few representatives, have been the traditional feature of the commencement program. For years past the seniors have petitioned against the custom, and their perseverance, seconded perhaps by the extent to which the negligence of the graduates impaired the quality of the orations, has at last secured the acquiescence of the Regents and Faculty. The exercises of this year will consist of an address to the class by President Cyrus Northrop. The Board of Regents of the University has approved the plan of the Engineering College, which provides for a five year's course in the engineering de-

partments. This course is one in which an engineering student may obtain more English and general culture studies, together with more science than is now presented in any of the regular four-year engineering courses. At the end of four years the student taking this course obtains the degree B.S. in engineering, and if he should complete the fifth year the full engineering degree, M.E., C.E. or E.E., will be granted.

This course does not in any way interfere with the present engineering courses, which will be administered as heretofore, leading to the full engineering degree at the end of the fourth year; all of the subjects now included in any one of the present engineering courses is provided for in the new plan, which simply allows a distribution of the work over a more extended period, thus offering opportunity for additional literary and scientific study. The tendency to-day among technical educators is to furnish more general education in connection with their technical training to such students as are able to take advantage of the opportunity when offered, and the present plan is greatly appreciated by those who realize the importance of a sound general education as well as thorough technical training.

EACH year the University invites some man who has distinguished himself in his chosen field to deliver before **Indiana**, the student body a series of popular lectures on his special subject. The lectures involve a week's residence and the members of the University—students and Faculty—are thus brought into pleasant contact with a man whose original work has been recognized as authoritative. The previous guests of the University have been Dr. Frederick Wines, who lectured upon Charity and Penology; President Stanley Hall, of Clark, whose subject was Pedagogy, and Ex-Secretary John W. Foster (an Indiana alumnus),

who discussed the diplomatic history of the United States. This year's lectures have just been delivered by President Mendenhall, of Worcester Polytechnic, his subject being the measurement of the earth, a topic which the former director of the United States Geodetic and Coast Survey might be trusted to make interesting.

The number of students in a university is no true indication of its standing, and yet since it is the easiest test for outsiders to apply, universities that depend upon popular support must look to it that their numbers do not decrease too much. Indiana's extremely rapid growth has had perhaps the real disadvantage of drawing the attention of the law makers who dispende appropriations to the number of students rather than to the quality of the work done in the classroom. Fortunately the University has always been able to respond to expectation with an increase in numbers; and so it is this year, the most successful in the history of the institution. But with its present accommodations the University cannot go on caring for increasingly large student bodies. For some time, indeed, there has been need of additional buildings to provide adequate facilities for classes now placed in basements and attics.

The commencement exercises of the year will be, as usual, simple. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President Lyons, of Monmouth, a former trustee of Indiana; the commencement address will be delivered by Professor Coulter, of Chicago, Indiana's former President. Nearly a hundred and fifty degrees will be conferred.

THE choice of a new President for one of the oldest universities in the country is **Yale.** an event of importance, and it is generally recognized as such. This recognition is in itself significant and encouraging. It shows that, in an age

which is often pronounced materialistic, education and culture have a strong hold upon the community. Intelligent people realize that the wise selection of a new head for a great institution of learning is a matter of consequence to the general public.

The problem presented to the Yale corporation was a difficult one. The University is fast approaching the end of its second century, and many grave questions in its development must be confronted in the early future. For a great many years Yale Presidents have been of a pretty well defined type—men bred in the clerical school, always licensed to preach, and in one case with considerable experience as pastor, who had become professors in the institution, and were finally promoted to the charge of all its interests. Such men were Theodore D. Woolsey, Noah Porter and Timothy Dwight. The promotion of each to the Presidency came naturally in pursuance of a policy that was as naturally favored by a corporation in which clergymen were originally the only members, and have remained a large majority since the admission of laymen.

When President Dwight announced his resignation last fall, there was no natural successor of the old type in sight. Moreover, the necessity or wisdom of requiring the clerical qualification was no longer insisted upon, even by modern ministers, if of the progressive school, and there are several such in the Yale corporation. The field of choice was thus thrown wide open. The only real limitation was that any candidate must be a graduate of the University. It is too much to expect that either Harvard or Yale will ever make the confession that among their thousands of alumni cannot be found one who is eminently qualified to preside over the institution.

A process of exclusion gradually reduced the list of candidates for serious consideration to a small number. Dis-

tinguished graduates whose record in educational work qualified them for the place were ruled out by the hard fact that they were too near the age limit of seventy years which had forced Dr. Dwight's withdrawal. Other prominent alumni, whose talents, knowledge of affairs, and interest in the cause of education might atone for lack of experience as teachers, one by one, withdrew their names. There were thus left only Yale graduates of the younger generation—men not past the period of middle age—who have demonstrated their ability as instructors. There were several of these among the faculty, and attention has been chiefly fixed upon them.

By a process of natural selection, Prof. Arthur T. Hadley has come to the top among the men of his period of life and of his type. His age and health hold out every promise that, at forty-three, he may look forward to an administration of a quarter of a century. He has had twenty years' experience as tutor, lecturer, and professor. He has won recognition, both in this country and abroad, in his specialty of political economy; but he is no narrow specialist. His knowledge and his interests are so wide that he can take a broad view of the whole range of learning in a great modern university. He combines with the scholar's tastes much of the equipment for a successful man of affairs. He supplements his other qualifications with that most valuable of all, the ability to interest young men in serious work, while at the same time he recognizes the necessity of recreation and the advantages to be gained from athletics wisely managed. Finally, he understands that the highest obligation laid upon the educated man is to serve the republic, and that the best tribute which can be paid to an educational institution is the fact that its graduates are good citizens.

Not only is Yale University to be congratulated upon what we believe to have

been the best possible solution of a grave problem, but the cause of education throughout the United States. It is a great thing to have a man of this type set in so high a place, as an example alike of the dignity of the scholar's life and of the usefulness open to the trained educator as a force in the development of the nation.—*Nation*.

The new president will probably have to face a new condition of things as far as his powers and influence are concerned. The old style of president who had a competent fortune of his own and received no salary, who had large influence from his merely personal following, and who could control by his personal desires and influence the actions of the faculty, will cease with President Dwight. Then, too, the new president will likely be deprived of the absolute power which former presidents have wielded, for the President of Yale is an absolute monarch, although in other respects Yale prides herself as being a democratic institution. In this connection there has been some agitation for a change in the governmental policy of the University as a whole. Heretofore the Academic Faculty has been, under the President, the governing body for the University, and has been called upon to decide questions quite out of the scope of its experience, and which relate to very distinct departments of the institution. It is thought that there ought to be, in some form, a university senate, made up of the deans of the various departments, together with a limited number of professors from each faculty. There is also a movement to put the Graduate School on a par with the Law and Medical schools, and to put many courses now given in the Graduate School in the undergraduate curriculum as Electives.

More radical still, there seems to be clearly discernible a movement, perhaps slight, toward the abolition of entrance requirements in Greek, and perhaps in Latin. At the Springfield Alumni Dinner

this course was freely discussed, and the *Alumni Weekly* gives some space to remarks on the subject. There is a corresponding movement towards pushing electives down through the first and second years of the College course. The opponents of this say that the elective system is disorganizing the administration of affairs and breaking down what Prof. Perrin called "the unique contribution to the cause of American education." The *Alumni Weekly*, published in March photographs and sketches of members of the Corporation. The contest for vacancies on the Corporation bids fair to be more interesting this year than for a long time. The nominations for the seat vacated by Frederick J. Kingsbury have been six in number: Joseph R. French, New Haven, class of '56; Henry F. Dimock, New York, class of '63; Eli Whitney, New Haven, class of '69; Dr. Wm. H. Welch, Baltimore, class of '70; Alfred L. Ripley, Boston, class of '78 and Norris G. Osborn, New Haven, class of '80. All of the above have withdrawn except Mr. Dimock who thus is the probable successor of Mr. Kingsbury.

For the seat left vacant by the death of Edward G. Mason, of Chicago, there have been seven nominations; Hon. Wilson S. Bissell, Buffalo, class of '69; Eli Whitney, mentioned above; Frederick S. Parker, Brooklyn, class of '73; Wm. M. Barnum, New York, class of '77; Alfred L. Ripley, mentioned above; Hon. Wm. H. Taft, Cincinnati, class of '78 and Norris G. Osborn, mentioned above. Of these, Messrs. Whitney, Barnum, Tuft, and Osborn, withdrew, leaving in the field Messrs. Bissell, Ripley and Parker. Mr. Ripley seems the most prominent of these candidates at the present time. He is now vice-president of the Hayden Leather Bank of Boston. Mr. Bissell is likely to crystallize in his favor the sentiment of western members for the Alumni who want a western representative in the cor-

poration. Mr. Bissell is well known as the law partner of Grover Cleveland, and as Postmaster General during Cleveland's first term.

Professor Ladd will make an extensive tour abroad next year. He leaves San Francisco in August and will spend two weeks in Japan lecturing on Philosophy in the Imperial University. He will continue his lectures in the three "Presidency Cities" of India, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. His tour will then take in Ceylon, Egypt and southern Europe in time to reach Paris for the International Congress of Psychologists.

Professor Othniel C. Marsh, Yale, 1860, Professor of Paleontology, who recently died, left all of his property, except \$10,000 which went to the National Academy of Science, to Yale. This will aggregate about \$100,000. With this goes his library of 5,000 volumes. Professor Marsh had published nearly 300 treatises on scientific subjects, and had been a great collector from the Rocky Mountain region. His specialty was vertebrate fossils. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg in 1886 and the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in the same year.

The appointment of Charlton M. Lewis, Yale, 1886, as Emily Sanford Professor of English Literature occasioned great surprise. The position had been more or less formally tendered to at least three men of large reputation. Professor Lewis received his Ph.D. degree in 1898 when he was also appointed Assistant Professor. His thesis was on "Foreign Sources of English Versification." One leading factor in his choice seems to have been the desire to take a young man of promise whose life was before him and who could give many years to the service of the University.

The Storrs Lectures in the Law School will be given by Hon. John M. Harland, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, will begin May 23d.

Professor Geo. B. Adams will spend one year in Europe, and his work in Mediæval History will be taken by Dr. Frank Strong and his work in English Constitutional History by Professor O. H. Richardson.

THIS year, for the first time in its history, the University of Wisconsin will be

Wisconsin.

in regular session in the summer. At its meeting in April the Board of Regents authorized the establishment of a summer session, beginning July 3, and lasting six weeks, and comprising all departments of the College of Letters and Science. The new session is not a summer school under another name but an integral part of the University; full university credit will be given for work on the same terms as during the rest of the year, and professors who teach in the summer may receive equivalent leave of absence at other times.

The published programme of the summer session is varied and comprehensive and shows that efforts have been made to meet the needs of all classes of students. Not only are there introductory courses for undergraduates and courses designed particularly for teachers in secondary schools; advanced and graduate courses are offered in every department, and special emphasis is laid upon the opportunities for individual investigation in libraries and laboratories. One hundred and seven regular courses are announced besides work in drawing and physical culture. It is expected that approximately one half of the Faculty in Arts and Science will teach each year. Of the thirty-two professors and assistant professors and fifteen instructors whose names appear in the announcement for this summer, the greater number are permanent members of the academic staff of the University, but some others are included.

Thus the work of the resident professors will be supplemented in economics by Dr.

William Cunningham, of Trinity College, Cambridge; in history by Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, editor of the *Jesuit Relations*, and Professor Jesse Macy, of Iowa College; in Pedagogy by Dr. F. E. Bolton, of the Milwaukee Normal School, and geology and geography by Dr. H. B. Kummel, of the Lewis Institute, Chicago.

The State Legislature at its recent session manifested its usual liberal spirit toward the University. In addition to the regular annual income from State taxation, which now amounts to nearly \$300,000, \$100,000 was set aside for a new building for the College of Engineering, and \$35,000 were granted to enlarge the buildings of the College of Agriculture. The University will also be greatly aided by the completion of the new building for the library of the State Historical Society, the appropriation for which was increased by \$200,000 at this session. The Legislature also showed its appreciation of one of Wisconsin's most valued professors by voting a gold medal to be presented to Dr. S. M. Babcock, in recognition of his services in the department of Agricultural Chemistry.

At the joint meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences, held in Washington in April, the principal paper was read by Mr. R. W. Wood, Assistant Professor of Physics, who described his interesting experiments in photographing sound waves and in color photography. Professor George C. Comstock, Director of the Washburn Observatory, was chosen a member of the National Academy at the Washington meeting.

Dr. Edward D. Jones, Instructor in Economics, has been placed in charge of the statistical department of the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition, and will probably be absent for this work during part of the coming year.

The latest books published by Wisconsin professors are a noteworthy translation

of the *Bacchæ* of Euripides by Professor Kerr (Ginn), and a practical volume on Drainage and Irrigation by Professor F. H. King, soon to be issued by the Macmillan Company.

At a recent meeting of the Regents, Mr. Charles A. Robbins was made Professor of Pleading and Practice in the College of Law. Mr. Henry H. Wilson was elected to a Professorship of Common Law, and Mr. Joseph R. Webster, to the Chair of Jurisprudence in the same College. Dr. Roscoe Pound was made Assistant Professor of Jurisprudence in the Department last named, as also Instructor in Constitutional Law in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts. Professor James T. Lees was made University Examiner, with the rank of Dean.

Under the amended Act of organization, the University was projected to consist of five departments: A College of Literature, Science, and the Arts; An Industrial College, embracing Agriculture, Practical Science, Civil Engineering, and the Mechanic Arts; A College of Law; A College of Medicine; and a College of Fine Arts. The first and second of these Colleges were opened in September, 1871. The College of Medicine was organized in 1883, and was conducted prosperously until 1887, when on account of the growing demands of the undergraduate Colleges, it was suspended. The College of Law was opened in 1891. Instruction in Art and Music has been given under affiliated conditions for several years, but no steps have so far been taken towards the organization contemplated by the statute.

The parietal government of each College is in the hands of its Faculty, while all matters of interior University policy and management are administered by a Senate, consisting of the department heads of all the Colleges. Larger educational questions, and especially such as concern

the policy of the University as relate to the work of the public schools, are submitted to a University Council, which unifies the educational forces of the State in an unusual solidarity. This body includes the Deans of all Schools and Colleges of the University; all heads of departments; the Secretary of the Board of Regents, serving as the Council Secretary; the heads of Colleges, and of departments in Colleges, of the College Union of Nebraska; Principals of Accredited Schools, some seventy in number; heads of the Educational State Institutions, including the Normal School, School for the Deaf and Dumb, School for the Blind, School for the Feeble Minded, Industrial School for Boys, and the Industrial School for Girls; the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Deputy State Superintendent, and the Inspector of Accredited Schools. A further organization, with reference to closer coöperation with the alumni of the Colleges, and to free and organic discussion of all questions of policy and management, has been provided for in the University Congregation. All members of the instructional force of whatsoever rank, and all alumni of five years' standing, are eligible.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Regents of West Virginia University the following promotions were made: Frederick W. Sanders, Ph.D., promoted from Assistant Professor to Professor of European History. Richard Ellsworth Fast, A.M., LL.B., from Assistant Professor to Professor of American History and Political Science. Frederick Wilson Truscott, Ph.D., from Assistant Professor to Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures. Kenneth McKenzie, Ph.D., from Assistant Professor to Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures.

Charles Henry Patterson, A.M., from Assistant Professor to Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution. Daniel Webster Ohern, A.B., from Fellow to Assistant in Greek. Lloyd Lowndes Friend, A.B., from Fellow to Assistant in English. Dr. Frederic W. Sanders, Professor of European History has been elected President of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and has resigned his position in West Virginia University to take effect at the end of the school year, when he will assume his duties as President of the New Mexico College. The President of the University has been formally authorized by the Board of Regents to select and appoint nine Fellows for the University year 1899-1900. These Fellows will be in the following departments: Latin, French, German, English, Economics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Agriculture and Elocution. Each Fellow will receive \$300 per year and be exempt from the payment of all University fees. Each Fellow is expected to teach one class a day. Dr. Frederic P. Ruhl has been appointed Professor of Veterinary Science. At the recent meeting of the Board of Regents, a department of Domestic Science, to teach cooking and scientific housekeeping, was established, and the President of the University was instructed to secure a competent person to take charge of the department at a salary not to exceed \$1,600 per annum.

THE College for Teachers, founded last autumn through the generosity of Mrs.

Chicago. Emmons Blaine, has completed its first scholastic year of existence. Three hundred and three students matriculated, of whom thirty-one were principals of schools. Thirty major courses of instruction were offered, of which five were in pedagogy. The students averaged one and one-half majors as two quarters' work, or one-

fourth of the regular requirement in the University proper.

The addition of the College for Teachers to the list of schools and colleges composing the University has resulted in a large increase in the figures representing the attendance of students for the year 1899. The winter quarter, just completed, shows a record of 1,575 students registered, as against 1,169 for last year. Of this increase 259 is due directly to the new department.

On April 10th Governor Roosevelt visited the University. He was escorted to the University gymnasium by the President and the University Council in full academicals, and there delivered an address on "Character and Culture." He was subsequently entertained at the Quadrangle Club.

The interest in debating at the University has steadily grown during the last few years. This year the Oratorical Association arranged for debate with the University of Michigan and Columbia. In the former debate Chicago was defeated; in the latter, successful.

The movement in the direction of marking the separation between the Junior and Senior Colleges (the former corresponding to the first two, the latter to the last two years of the ordinary college course) has received some impetus from the proposition to grant a title to those students who have completed the work of the Junior College. The organization of the University of Chicago recognizes two distinct elements in the so-called college education: one is the prescribed course of the Junior College; the other, the elective course of the Senior College. The new title, which will probably be Associate in Letters, will serve to mark the unity of each element. It will call attention to the fact that a pupil entering the University does not necessarily aspire to completing the full four-years' course. If he departs at the end of two years his work in the Uni-

versity is recognized, and he is regarded as an alumnus of one of its departments. At present this recognition is confined to a certificate merely. The new title will make it easy to refer to such two-year graduates and give them definite standing in the community.

Some of the more important appointments for the year 1899-1900 are as follows :

Associate Professor C. H. Thurber, as director of coöperative work ; Dr. George Locke, as Instructor in Pedagogy ; Dr. James G. Laing, as Instructor in Latin ; Dr. P. S. Allen, as Instructor in German ; Mr. J. W. Linn, as Assistant in English.

During the summer quarter of 1899 the following persons from outside the University will give instruction :

Noah K. Davis, LL.D., University of Virginia ; George Adam Smith, LL.D., Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland ; George E. Dawson, Ph.D., Bible Normal College, Springfield, Mass. ; Arthur Stafford Hathaway, S.B., Rose Polytechnic Institute ; Richard Hochdörfer, A.M., Wittenberg College ; John Bell Henne-
man, Ph. D., University of Tennessee ; Miss Jane Addams, Hull House ; Miss Florence Kelley, Hull House ; Ernest Brown Skinner, University of Wisconsin.

THE college year 1899-1900 will be the beginning of a new era for Leland Stan-

Leland Stanford. ford Junior University. The recent settlement of the affairs of the Stanford estate has placed funds at the disposal of President Jordan sufficient to enable him to carry out to a greater degree the ideas which he has entertained for the institution since he was called to Palo Alto by the founder of the University.

In connection with the law department, the "Stanford plan," devised by President Jordan, will now be put in operation for the first time. The main feature of this plan is to include in the university system

a complete law-school course. Heretofore the department of law has been able to offer courses representing only the first year's work in the leading law schools of the country. Three years of work are now offered, one of which will be required of all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in law ; the remaining two years to be graduate work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. This will give to graduates of the University the complete preparation for practice, which up to this time has had to be sought elsewhere ; at the same time it offers to graduates of other universities a complete law course.

Following are the courses offered by the department, beginning with the fall semester, 1899 : Undergraduate work—contracts, criminal law, property I., persons, torts ; first-year graduate work—evidence, equity I., property II., bills and notes, trusts, pleadings, agency ; second-year graduate work—property III., conflict of laws, equity II., corporations, constitutional law. Beginning with the following year an elementary course in law will be given, all of the instructors in the department coöperating. The plan is to have each instructor deal with that branch of law in which he is specializing.

The entire library building, which will be vacated during this summer, will be devoted to the law department.

Heretofore the work in philosophy has been combined with that of education and ethics, but the announcement has been made that a department of philosophy has been created, with Dr. Arthur O. Lovejoy as assistant professor. Dr. Lovejoy is a graduate of the University of California and received his doctor's degree at Harvard last year. He is at present in Europe. In addition to the courses offered by Dr. Lovejoy, the work of the new department will include a continuation of the courses given by Professor Edward Howard Griggs and the late Professor Wilbur W. Thoburn ; also, the course of lectures given by

Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger on the "Jewish Framework of Christianity."

The recent appointment of Miss Lillie J. Marten as Assistant Professor of Psychology is most gratifying to the students who are carrying on work in the psychological laboratories here. Miss Marten was the first woman to enter Professor G. E. Muller's laboratory at Gottingen, Germany, for the purpose of carrying on scientific investigation. During her four years' study there she worked with Professor Muller on his book, which has just been published, "A Contribution to the Analysis of the Sensibility of Differences." This work is for the use of advanced scientists, and is considered by far the most valuable recent contribution to the literature of psychology. Miss Marten will have exclusive charge of the work of the department during the absence of Professor Angell, who will spend next year in Europe.

The departments of history, economics, engineering, English, and ancient languages will also receive important additions.

Specially strong courses will be offered this year in the summer school at Pacific Grove. Among those who are to take part as regular instructors are the following professors: Edwin D. Starbuck, education; Thomas F. Sanford, English; Charles E. Cox, mathematics; Clyde E. Duniway, history; R. W. Husband, Greek; William A. Merrill, Latin; Julius Goebel, Karl G. Rendtorff, and O. M. Johnston, modern languages.

The University buildings are being pushed forward rapidly. The Library and Assembly Hall are now nearing completion and the memorial arch is well under way. The contract for the three remaining buildings of the facade has been let. These buildings will be devoted entirely to the departments of zoölogy, entomology, physiology, botany and geology. The memorial chapel, which will cost

\$275 000, has been begun. This to be the most attractive of all the University buildings. Mrs. Stanford desires it to be the most beautiful church building in California, and undoubtedly she will carry out the present plans, for it was in connection with this work that she and Mr. Stanford took special pains. The grounds surrounding the chapel will be laid out in the quadrangle, with asphaltum walks and flower gardens, and everything will be in keeping with the beauty of the Spanish structures after which the Stanford buildings are designed.

The attendance at the University during commencement week was larger this year than ever before. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the new assembly hall was ready for use, hence it was not necessary to place such restrictions upon attendance as had been done heretofore. The principal features of the week were the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Charles R. Brown, one of California's most brilliant teachers; commencement address, "The Scientific Method and Its Limitations," by Professor Fernando Sanford; and an address to the graduating class, "The Voice of the Scholar," by Dr. Jordan.

SINCE the departure of Professor Rod a Cercle Français has been formed at the University including members from neighboring colleges to the number of about 100. The purpose of the organization is similar to that of the Cercle Français at Harvard University.

Among important changes in the curriculum is the establishment of a special course in diplomacy and commerce, laying particular stress upon economic and political theory. The course will be credited in part to students who become candidates for the law degree. Particular attention will be given to questions relating to American citizens living in foreign

countries or having temporary consular or commercial interests abroad. The history of American and foreign diplomacy and the business methods of international trade will be prominent features of the new course.

A very complete and unique exhibit has just been placed in the new museum by Professor Sommerville, Professor of the Chair of Glyptology. It is a Buddhist temple containing objects brought from the Buddhist countries of the Orient.

One of the features of Commencement Week will be the unveiling of the Franklin Statue, June 14th, under the auspices of the University. The statue is the gift of Mr. J. C. Strawbridge and will be placed in front of the Post Office, Ninth and Chestnut street, the site formerly occupied by the University of Pennsylvania.

A number of important donations have been received during the month. The families of the late Eli K. Price and J. Sargeant Price have given \$25,000, which will be devoted to the new Law School and after which one of the halls will be named Price Hall. Another gift of an equal sum has been received from the friends and former clients of Richard C. McMurtrie, LL.D., recognition of which will be given in the naming of another hall in the Law School as the McMurtrie Hall.

April 22d, Dr. Charles Waldstein delivered a lecture in the Chapel of College Hall before the archaeologists on the subject of the Excavations of the Heraeum near Argos, setting forth the results of the work done under his special supervision.

The University of Pennsylvania Dental Department, like similar departments in Harvard, Michigan and Vanderbilt Universities, has received the Royal Decree of the Netherlands Government providing for the recognition of our dental diplomas in Holland.

Dr. Edgar F. Smith, Professor of

Chemistry, has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and has recently been chosen Vice-Provost of the University, to succeed Professor George S. Fullerton, who is absent in Germany. John Millard, Assistant Professor of Architecture, has resigned his position to go to Phoenix, Arizona. Dr. George E. Reed, President of Dickinson College, delivered a lecture before the Pennsylvania Union, May the third, and was tendered a reception afterwards by Provost C. C. Harrison at the Faculty Club.

The last meeting of the Germanic Association was devoted to the question of the German Drama in America. Director Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre delivered a lecture in German on the subject "*Die Deutsche Bühne.*" After the lecture the German Department of the University and a number of prominent Philadelphians met Mr. Conried at dinner in the Faculty Club. At the dinner the discussion turned upon the new series of publications now in preparation (and just announced in *Americana Germanica*), treating of the "*German Drama in America*," under the general editorship of M. D. Learned, O. F. Lewis and C. W. Prettyman. Two important propositions were made. Director Conried generously offered to give two performances by his New York Company in Philadelphia during the coming season, for the benefit of the Publication fund to be devoted to the publication of the above mentioned work on the German Drama in America, and similar studies treating the history of German culture in America. The offer of Director Conried was duly accepted, both by the German Department and Mr. C. C. Harrison, the Provost of the University. Dr. C. J. Hexamer followed with a plan to increase this Publication Fund by the organization of a National Committee of Germans and others interested in these subjects. The Committee is now at work.

Forty-one per cent. of the total enrollment of students in the University the present year are from States other than Michigan and from foreign countries. From Illinois come 328 students, from Ohio 199, Indiana 113, Pennsylvania 86, New York 85 and Iowa 84. Ontario is represented by 24 students, Japan and Germany each by 5, and other foreign countries by one or more. The total number of States and countries represented at the University is 59.

The nucleus of an endowed chair for a woman professor has been received by the recent gift of ten thousand dollars, made by a Detroit lady who withholds her name. By the conditions of the gift the chair may be in any subject excepting athletics, and must be filled by a woman of recognized ability.

Among the recent publications of University men is a monograph entitled *Personal Competition; its Place in the Social Order and Effect upon Individuals; with some Considerations on Success*, by Dr. Charles H. Cooley, of the Department of Political Economy.

Dr. Charles B. Nancrede, Professor of Surgery, and during the war with Spain, surgeon with rank of major in the 34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry stationed in Cuba, has inaugurated a series of lectures before the medical students upon military surgery. The weight, velocity and range of various kinds of balls are considered, descriptions are given of different varieties of gunshot wounds and methods of treating them; every phase of the subject is treated upon which a surgeon, entering the Army or Navy, needs instruction.

Professor Arthur R. Cushney, of the medical department, is the editor of a work, which will be issued soon by Lea Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia. The book is entitled, *A Text-book of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, or the Action of Drugs in Health and Disease*, and is the

first comprehensive work upon the subject of Pharmacology. Laboratory instruction in this important subject was first given in the medical department here.

Professor Volney M. Spalding, of the Department of Botany, who has been spending some time at San Jose, California, in quest of health, will return shortly to Ann Arbor. He will resume his duties in the fall.

An Appointment Committee, consisting of one member from each Department of Instruction, has recently been established with the object of assisting those college and school officers, who apply to the University authorities for help, in the selection of professors and teachers. With the help of information gathered from authentic sources concerning every eligible graduate, it will be possible to render efficient help to those who are looking for professors and teachers in various departments.

Two Instructors in Chemistry have recently resigned in order to accept commercial positions. Mr. H. E. Brown, for three years' Instructor in the Chemical Laboratory, has been appointed Chemist of the Michigan Cement Company. Mr. W. A. Nivling, Assistant Instructor in Qualitative Chemistry, will be expert chemist of an important manufacturing business in Iowa.

Professor A. A. Stanley, of the Department of Music, has been obliged by an attack of gripe to give up his work for the remainder of the year. His duties are particularly onerous for besides giving a full number of courses in the Literary Department, he is Director of the University School of Music. He is now in Berlin.

Dr. G. Carl Huber, Assistant Professor of Anatomy and Histology, has for some time been making experiments along a certain line of original research, and these have recently yielded an important result. This was the discovery of certain sensory nerves controlling the blood vessels of the brain. It has always been suspected that

such nerves existed but the matter has never before been satisfactorily demonstrated.

A recent organization of rapid growth, and already of comparatively wide influence among the student body, is the University of Michigan Good Government Club. Although formed in the fall of 1897, it already numbers three hundred members. The club is entirely non-partisan, College politics are closely watched, and investigations often made into college affairs. The constitution sets forth three main objects: the study by members of the club of the problems of government; the arousing of a greater interest among students in general, in the conduct of public affairs; and the securing of leaders in reform movement and in politics to lecture on present day problems of government. In accordance with the last provision, lectures have been given this year by Herbert Welch, on *The Struggle for Good Government in America*; by Professor Taussig, of Harvard, on *Taxation Reform*; by Eugene Debs, on *the Laboring Man's Interest in Good Government*; by William J. Bryan, on *Imperialism*; and by Don M. Dickenson, on *International Arbitration*.

The athletics of the Middle West, in which Michigan takes an active part, have become somewhat complicated by the attitude of the University of Chicago. The difficulty has arisen from the unequal terms which Chicago has attempted to force upon Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin in her athletic relations with these universities. Representatives of the latter institutions met on March 11th, and after a conference upon the situation, signed a mutual agreement "not to hold athletic relations with any university which shall insist upon an inequality of rights and privileges." The claims of these universities are, first, the privilege of saying where one-half of the games shall be played, Chicago naming the place for the

other half; second, an equal division of receipts from all games, after deducting the proper expenses, no matter where the game is played. These modest claims have heretofore been disregarded by the manager of Chicago athletics, and hence the present controversy. The demand of the three universities is merely for negotiations upon terms of equality and independence for each.

The Michigan Schoolmasters' Club held a two days' session, March 31 and April 1, at which several important papers were presented by university and college men of this and other states. The meetings consisted of general sessions, with addresses upon subjects of universal interest, and conferences in special departments of instruction, including the Ancient Classics, Modern Languages, English, History, Mathematics, Biology, Physics, Physical Training and Manual Training. The best features of the general meetings were a lecture by Professor Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale University, upon *A Midsummer Trip to the Land of Hellas*, and a free discussion of the topic, *Should the College Course be Shortened to Three Years*, by Professors George Hempl and Francis W. Kelsey, of the University, and ex-Regent Levi T. Barbour, of Detroit. Unusual interest was felt in the special conference in Ancient Classics, the attendance at which was particularly large. The papers read at this conference were, *The Claims of Roman History in our Classical and Latin Courses*, by Professor Joseph H. Drake, of the University of Michigan; *Mythology in Secondary Schools*, by Mr. C. D. Crittenden, Central High School, Grand Rapids; *Etymology in Beginning Latin*, by Professor Edward N. Stone, of Olivet College; *Medieval Music of the Æneid*, by Mr. J. Raleigh Nelson, of John Marshall High School, Chicago; and *the Quantitative Reading of Latin*, by Mr. W. B. Arbaugh, Principal of the High School, Ypsilanti. A warm discus-

sion followed the paper last mentioned, which was led by Professor M. S. Slaughter of the University of Wisconsin, followed at length by Professor Charles E. Bennett of Cornell University, and Geo. L. Hendrickson, of the University of Chicago.

It is probable that no educational institution in the United States has exerted

Johns Hopkins. a larger and more

direct influence upon its immediate environment than the Johns Hopkins University. The most remarkable development of Baltimore in other than material affairs within the past twenty years has unquestionably been in the educational field and the activity of the Johns Hopkins University—coincident in time with the period considered—has doubtless been the paramount force in this development. Without losing any of its distinctive characteristics, the city has become, in its varied educational opportunities, an intellectual center for a large area and for widely removed localities. Almost as remarkable as has been the development of educational apparatus—libraries and library facilities. It has been estimated that a resident of Baltimore has access, within a circle of half a mile's radius, to nearly 500,000 volumes, of which at least one-half are chosen for and adapted to the use of scholars. It seems safe to say that of this entire aggregate at least 350,000 volumes have been brought to Baltimore since the organization of the Johns Hopkins University. Various means of indirect instruction have supplemented the work of formal educational agencies. Many distinguished persons in the world of letters and science have been brought at various times to Baltimore, and long before the so-called "university extension" movement had established itself in this country certain courses of lectures, non-technical in character, had been made accessible to the

general public each winter. In close association with these several educational forces is to be mentioned the greater literary productiveness of Baltimore. A bibliography of local writings, other than ephemeral, within the past twenty years would show a result far greater in relative volume and content than that of any earlier period. In many other ways residence in Baltimore has become more attractive than it was twenty years ago—in the growth of musical appreciation, in the increase of the artistic resources of the city, in the development of its social life, in the incidental features of university activity, in the advance in municipal consciousness, in the organization of its charities, in the progress of its journalism. The influence of the Johns Hopkins University in these and similar directions can not be precisely estimated, yet the most casual survey must recognize that it has been large and influential.

Announcement has been made of the prospective reorganization of the courses of study in electrical science during the coming academic year. Instead of a semi-independent technical school with entrance qualifications somewhat lower than those of the collegiate department and with courses of instruction culminating in the award of a mere "certificate of proficiency," it is probable that the work will be brought into organic relation with the department of physics, and that an important series of advanced courses will be offered by an enlarged staff.

The annual conferring of degrees will occur on June 13th, and the pressure incident to the close of the academic year is already felt. An unusually large number of the academic staff will spend the summer abroad in study and research, some like Professor Haupt, of the Semitic Department, and Professor Bloomfield, of the Sanscript Department, having already left. The mid-June sailings will take most of the remaining.

FRIDAY, April 7th, was made notable in the history of the college by the formal establishment of a Vassar Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

The exercises were held in the College Chapel, and consisted of an address by Dr. De Remer, President of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, the presentation of the charter and constitution of the Chapter, and their acceptance in behalf of the Chapter by President Taylor. The Chapter is to be known as the Mu Chapter of New York State and is the first to be established in a woman's college by the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

On April 14th Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of the Alumnae Trustees of Vassar, lectured on the Education and Occupations of the Twentieth Century Woman. Mrs. Richards urged the claims and advantages of science study, especially in women's colleges.

M. Rod lectured April 17th on *Cyrano de Bergerac*. Although conceding the highest literary excellences to the play itself, he attributed its sudden rise to popularity as due in great measure to the conditions under which it first appeared. *Cyrano* marks a return in the popular taste to the more simple, pleasant and healthy forms of dramatic art and the relinquishment for the present of the effort to make the stage a propaganda for the dissemination of economic theories and social reforms.

Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, delivered the Founder's Day oration at the annual celebration, April 28th, on Some Limitations of the Thoughtful Public in America. Professor Royce took the ground that, in spite of the charge so constantly brought against us as a people of making material gain and money the main object of our life, we are in many points a nation of idealists. From this arises our readiness to take up new fads and theories. This is true in

many spheres of life—religion, medicine, economics—but nowhere more so than in education, where more time is spent in arguing about theories than in testing them by practice. Thoughtful people often err in supposing that every problem can be settled by reason, while very often the best solution can be reached only through instinct and wholesome sentiment. The address was thoroughly enjoyable and full of practical suggestions.

Founder's Day was also marked by the announcement of the gift of a chapel to the College from two of its alumnae—Mrs. Mary Thaw Thompson, class of '77, and Mrs. Mary Morris Pratt, class of '80. An infirmary has also been promised, although the name of the donor has not yet been announced.

Vassar graduates have been very successful in winning post-graduate honors for the coming year. Among the Bryn Mawr Fellowships three will be held by Vassar women—in Greek, Lida Shaw King, A.B., 1890; A.M., Brown, 1894; instructor at Vassar, 1894-'7, and at the Packer Institute, 1898-'99; Miss King will go to Athens with Dr. Smyth; in mathematics, Anne Lyndesay Wilkinson, A.B., 1897; A.M., 1898; Babbott Fellow of Vassar College, studying at Bryn Mawr, 1898-'9; in chemistry, Marie Reimer, A.B., 1897, graduate scholar and assistant at Vassar College, 1897-'9. A graduate scholarship in English has been given to Winifred M. Kirkland, A.B., 1898.

The death of Mr. F. F. Thompson, of New York, has added another to the list of those whose loss has been keenly felt by the college during the past year—Mr. Dean, the Treasurer, and Professor van Ingen, of the art department. Mr. Thompson had identified himself in particular with the personal interests of the students and took special pleasure in contributing to their happiness by deeds of kindness which lay outside the possibilities

of college administration. He recognized the human element in College life, and his cheery presence will be missed by

the students whom he loved to regard as members of one great College family.

Notes and Announcements.*

E. P. DUTTON & Co. announce a new and cheaper edition of *The Foundations of the Creed*, by Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

A History of Bohemian Literature, by Count Lützow, is to be the next volume in the *Literatures of the World Series*, published by D. Appleton & Company.

D. C. HEATH & Co., publishers, Boston, announce in press an edition of Racine's *Andromaque*, edited by Professor B. W. Wells, of the University of the South.

THE first edition of *The Short-Line War* by Merwin Webster was exhausted within three days of its publication. The Macmillan Company have just issued the second edition.

ONE of the most important contributions to the new musical literature which is springing up is James Huneker's volume of essays on the modern masters of music entitled *Mezzotints in Modern Music*.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, Boston, announce that Mr. Dunne's new book, *Mr. Dooley: In the Hearts of His Countrymen*, will be published by them next September and *The Dreyfus Case*, compactly presented by Richard W. Hale, a lawyer of Boston.

* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month.

BOOK REVIEWS circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

LEE & SHEPHERD, Boston, announce for the early fall *For Love's Sweet Sake: Selected Poems of Love in All Moods*, edited by G. Hembert Westley, and *Camping on the St. Lawrence*, or *On the Trail of the Early Discoverers*, a boy's book, by Everett T. Tomlinson.

DREXEL BIDDLE, Philadelphia, has in press Ouida's *La Strega*, a translation of Maupassant's *Strong as Death*, by Teofilo E. Comba; *An Atlantic Tragedy*, by W. Clark Russell, and *Arctic Romances*, by Albert White Vorse, a member of Lieut. Peary's expedition in 1892.

W. H. MALLOCK's new novel is called *Tristram Lacy, or the Individualist*. It is published by The Macmillan Company. In some of the characters in the book are evident portraits of well-known leaders of London Society. Especially good is the portrait of a celebrated novelist.

Imperial Democracy is the title of a new book by David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, which is to be published in May by D. Appleton & Company. The book is said to present a series of striking studies of the subjects so much discussed at present.

MRS. EMMA MARSHALL, whose death in England is announced, had just completed two new stories, *A Daughter of the People* and *The Parson's Daughter and How Mr. Romney Painted Her*. Both of these are English historical stories and will be published by E. P. Dutton and Company September next.

THE ninth volume of *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* (Ginn & Co.) will embrace memoirs and posthumous papers of Professor George M. Lane and Professor F. D. Allen, a paper on "Hidden Verses in Livy," by Professor Morris H. Morgan and other interesting matter with the usual indexes.

THE Scribners announce for publication this spring an important art work by Leader Scott. It is called the *Cathedral Builders. The Story of a Great Guild*, and will contain eighty very fine full page illustrations. This is the first book the author has written for some time and will undoubtedly sustain the reputation which he gained by such works as *The Renaissance of Art in Italy* and *Tuscan Studies*.

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE & Co. announce a reissue of Anne Pratt's *Flowering Plants, Grapes, Sedges and Ferns of Great Britain*. This issue will be in parts, to be completed during the present year, and has been most carefully and sympathetically revised by Mr. Edward Step, F.L.S., author of *Wayside and Woodland Blossoms*, etc. It will contain 315 colored plates which will depict over 1,500 species with full descriptions.

From Comte to Benjamin Kidd, the Appeal to Biology or Evolution for Human Guidance, is the title of a book by Robert Mackintosh to be published immediately by The Macmillan Company. The subject of the work is a historical sketch and criticism of the appeal to biology, which was outlined by Comte, and has been newly defined and emphasized by Darwinism and has been still more recently stated by Mr. Kidd in the most extreme form logically possible.

THE title of Cy Warman's book, shortly to be presented by D. Appleton & Co., is now given out as *Snow on the Headlight*. It is the story of the great C., B. and Q. strike as told from the point of view of the strikers. Mr. Warman shows how the outside world learned nothing of the great labor combat except what the railway authorities wanted it to know. He alleges that, with the exception of one Chicago paper, all the journals in the land printed only the matter that had been prepared for them by the railway company.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY have now ready, in the Polychrome Bible, the books of (1) Ezekiel, translated by E. H. Toy, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages and Literature and Biblical Literature in Harvard University, and (2) Joshua, translated by M. H. Bennett, Professor of Old Testament Languages and History at Hackney and New Colleges, London. Six parts of the Old Testament are therefore ready, the two parts quoted above and those previously published, viz.: (3) Judges, (4) Psalms, (5) Isaiah, and (6) Leviticus.

MISS MARGARET SHERWOOD's new novel, which she calls *Henry Worthington, Idealist*, is to be of wider scope and more complex interest than her *Experiment in Altruism*. Her last book will be primarily a love story, while in the working out of her plot she has made a vigorous study of some peculiarly modern social and economic problems. The hero, Henry Worthington, is a professor of economics, who has added to his scholarly traditions a new and disturbing social creed which brings him into collision with all that is dearest to him. The setting of the story is a small university town.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS publish to-day *A History of the Jewish People* by Professor Charles Foster Kent, of Brown University, as Vol. III. of the Historical Series for Bible Students; *The Messages of the Earlier Prophets*, as Vol. I., in the Messages of the Bible, edited by Professor F. K. Sanders, of Yale, and Professor Kent; *Windy Creek*, by Helen Stuart Thompson; *The Cable Story Book*, edited by Mary E. Burt and Lucy L. Cable; Vol. II. in *The Poetical and Prose Works of Lord Byron*, *The Life of Schiller*, in the Century Edition of Thomas Carlyle's works, and *Woodstock*, two volumes, in The Temple Scott.

MR. R. H. RUSSELL will publish immediately *Eden vs. Whistler: The Baronet and the Butterfly*, by J. McNeill Whistler, a book which was looked for last fall, but which was postponed by reason of Mr. Whistler's objection to the publicity given it. Mr. Russell announces also *The Peace Cross Book*, which was printed for the Trustees of the Cathedral Foundation,

Washington, for private distribution; it contains the order of services for the raising of the "Peace Cross" on St. Albans Hill, Washington—on the proposed site of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral—the address of the Bishop of Washington, President McKinley's response, a description of the scene by Thomas Nel-

rye, barley, rice and maize. He explains what corn plants are, indicates their importance to mankind, and narrates the myths and religious customs which have grown up about them.

THREE large editions of *Hugh Gwyeth, A Roundhead Cavalier* have been called for in as many weeks after its publication. In England two editions have been sold in the same time. This is certainly a remarkable record for a book by an entirely unknown writer. The author, Beulah Marie Dix, was born in Kingston, near Plymouth, Mass., in 1876. She received her degree of B.A., "Summa cum laude," with highest honors in English at Radcliffe in 1897, and with the exception of a short story in Lippincott's magazine this successful book is the first fruit of her pen. *Hugh Gwyeth* was written during '97 and '98 while studying at Radcliffe for the degree of Master of Arts.

DODD, MEAD & Co. have secured the American rights to G. W. Stevens's *Imperial India*, which they will present in the early autumn. Mr. Stevens's latest success, *With Kitchener to Khartoum*, has already awakened American readers to the particular powers of vivid description possessed by this writer.

Edmund Gosse has two volumes in preparation for early fall publication by the same firm. They include *The Life and Letters of Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, 1573-1631*. Mr. Gosse has been engaged in preparing the work for several years. It will fill a yet unoccupied place in the history of English literature.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., of Boston, New York, and Chicago have just published a book by Frederick LeRoy Sargent, entitled *Corn Plants; Their Uses and Ways of Life*. 1 vol. 12mo, 75 cents. The author, who has been Instructor in Botany in the University of Wisconsin, and Teacher in the Summer School of Botany of Harvard University, gives in compact form and in readable style a clear account of the six important grain plants of the world—wheat, oats,

son Page, etc., and reproductions of photographs of the Cross, St. Albans Hill, and a view of the unveiling. The same publisher announces also Mr. Charles Henry Meltzer's English version of Gerhart Hauptmann's *Die Versunkene Glocke*, which will give the public a chance to become acquainted with the lines before *The Sunken Bell* is presented by Mr. E. H. Sothorn next season. Other publications of Mr. Russell will be a *Souvenir of Miss Julia Marlowe*; and three plays for reading, *Alabama*, by Augustus Thomas; *Lonely Lives*, by Gerhart Hauptmann, translated from the German by Mary Morison; and *The Weavers*, by Gerhart Hauptmann, translated from the German by Mary Morison.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have just published *Miss Cayley's Adventures*, by Grant Allen, which has just been brought to a close as a serial in *The Strand Magazine*. The same publishers will present early next week the following three books for the country: *Nature Studies in Berkshire*, by John Coleman Adams; *Ornamental Shrubs*, by Lucius D. Davis, and *Our Insect Friends and Foes*, by Belle S. Cragin. The same firm have nearly ready a volume of short stories by Mrs. Ballington Booth, entitled *Sleepy Time Stories*. They will also issue shortly *A History of American Coinage*, by E. K. Watson, sometime District Attorney at Columbus, O.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER, of London, who has given to the preachers and Bible students of the world so many helpful and inspiring books; whose *People's Bible*, a great work in twenty five volumes, already has a place of honor in many thousands of study libraries, and whose recent work *Studies in Texts* has met with so hearty a welcome, has made still another contribution of inestimable value to Bible literature. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York, announce that they have in preparation and will publish about the end of the present year this latest work of Dr. Parker. It is the

Pulpit Bible. The size will be quarto; the Bible text will be in pica type, and the wide margins of the page will contain pithy, suggestive comments on the verses of the text.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have just published a volume entitled *Vassar Studies*, by Julia A. Schwartz, A.M. ('96). Miss Schwartz's collection of studies has been planned to reproduce, by means of emphasizing in each paper a characteristic element or quality of student life, a faithful impression of the spirit and the personality of modern Vassar. The author states her aim thus: "To embody in literary form for the alumnae, memories and impressions of their college days, and to present before the public a truthful picture of the life in such a community." She has treated of character rather than incident; yet her stories are not lacking in action nor in the picturesque background of college pastime as well as that of college work. The work will contain a dozen illustrations.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY have just issued Mr. Ellis Yarnall's volume of reminiscences, *Wordsworth and the Coleridges, with other Memories Literary and Political*.

Mr. Yarnall's memory carries the reader back to Lafayette's visit to Philadelphia in 1824. In 1849 he visited Woodworth, and he enjoyed a life-long friendship with Sir John Taylor Coleridge and Lord Coleridge. He talked with Gladstone and John Bright and Charles Francis Adams in the wake of the Civil War. His recollections of the Tractarian movement and his talks with Keble have a special interest for the churchman, while the student of nineteenth century politics will find much that is important and many things that are new in his memories of Sumner, Lincoln, and Gladstone, W. Forster, John Stuart Mill and John Bright.

The Development of the English Novel by W. L. Cross, Assistant Professor of English at Yale, will be published immediately by The Macmillan Company. The field covered by this work has been hitherto unoccupied. The novel, as an art form, has followed laws of development, has had an organic evolution less obvious perhaps than the unfolding of the verse epic, certainly less obvious than that of

the drama, yet possible to trace. What will probably interest the judicious reader is the author's acuteness in detecting lines of advance in the art of fiction: in pointing out instances of reversion and survival, of backward and forward reach, and of the incessant give and take between realism and romance: in separating what is invented from what is inherited, and in showing how the novel has become what it is by selection, rejection, addition and modification of the type.

In spite of the obscurity surrounding the authorship of *Elizabeth and her German Garden* it remains one of the few books of past year which in their charm of style and delicate humor have won something more than a passing appreciation. It is said that the author is a young woman bearing a well-known English name, who has married into one of the smaller German royal houses. Her new book, which is to be published immediately by The Macmillan Company, will be called *The Solitary Summer*. In Montaigne's *Essays*, ii. 18, there is a passage which runs:

"Nature nous a estrenez d'une large faculté à nous entretenir à part; et nous y appelle souvent, pour nous apprendre que nous nous devons en partie à la société, mais en la meilleure partie à nous."

Perhaps no sentence could better express the thought which runs through the book.

Side Lights on American History, by Henry W. Elson, is the title of a book to be issued at an early date by The Macmillan Company. Mr. Elson is a lecturer on American History in the University Extension Society of Philadelphia. His text-book has been written for the general reader as well as for use in schools of the grammar school grade and of the grades immediately above it. In choosing his subjects, Mr. Elson has selected the strategic points, the pivots upon which the ponderous machinery of our history has turned, rather than the dramatic and exciting events. The period covered is the first seventy years of our national history, and in order that every important aspect of our national growth be presented to the reader, the subjects chosen are as unlike in character as practicable, and the events have been related with much greater detail than is possible in the ordinary school history.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce the publication of *Outlines of the Principles of Differential Diagnosis, with Clinical Memoranda*, by Fred'k J. Smith, B.A., M.D., Oxford, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The author who is senior Assistant Physician at the London Hospital has treated his subject in a strictly scientific method but has presented his material in so original a way, both in construction and logic, that it is hoped it will make a special claim on the attention of the medical profession. The opening chapters are arranged in the following order: "Diagnosis in General;" "Micro-organisms and Zymotic Diseases;" "Diseases of Thoracic Organs;" "Some Symptoms and Affections;" "Diseases of the Urinary Organs;" "Affections of Joints;" "Diseases of the Nervous System," etc.

A Study of the Life and Poetry of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, by Lilian Whiting, author of *The World Beautiful, After Her Death, From Dreamland Sent*, etc. will be among the autumn books of Messrs. Little, Brown & Company, of Boston. The story of Mrs. Browning's life and art is told in five divisions entitled "Living With Visions" (from a line of Mrs. Browning's that runs, "I lived with visions for my company"), "Lover of the Poets," "In that New World," "Art and Italy" and "Lilies of Florence." By permission of The Macmillan Company Miss Whiting has drawn somewhat on the famous volume of the "Letters" of Mrs. Browning which they published and which have offered the best interpretation of her life that has ever been given. In the preparation for this biography of the greatest of women poets Miss Whiting has spent a number of months in the haunts of the Brownings, both in England, Paris and Italy.

PROFESSOR ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, of Harvard, has edited a *Source Book of American History* which will be published immediately by The Macmillan Company. The book is made up of one hundred and thirty-nine extracts from writers contemporary with the events which they describe. The extracts are chosen chiefly from letters, diaries, re-

miniscences, travels, speeches and narratives; the purpose being to collect material interesting in itself, as well as illustrative of national history. Most of the great men of American history are represented. The purpose of the book is to supplement text-books and narratives by vivid pictures drawn by those who helped to make the history that they describe. They are three practical introductions by the editor on the Use of Sources, Materials for Source Study and Subjects for Topical Study from Sources. The illustrations are confined to typical facsimiles.

A Short History of Freethought, by John M. Robertson, is the title of a book to be published immediately by The Macmillan Company. In his introductory chapter the author claims that "the issues between Freethought and Creed are ultimately to be settled only in virtue of their argumentative bases, as appreciable by men in society at any given time." It is with the notion of making the process of judicial appreciation a little easier, by historically exhibiting the varying conditions under which it has been undertaken in the past, that the book has been written. The scope of the work may be gathered from the subjects of its divisions. "Primitive Freethinking;" "Early Association and Competition of Cults" "Ancient India;" "Persia;" "Phoenicia;" "The Common force of Degeneration;" "Freethought in Israel, Greece, Rome;" "Ancient Christianity and its Opponents;" "Christendom in the Middle Ages;" "Freethought in the Renaissance," etc. Mr. John M. Robertson has already won a pretty substantial recognition by his *Buckle and His Critics*, *Modern Humanists* and several works upon economic subjects.

The American Teachers' Series is the general title of a collection of books which will shortly be published under the editorship of Dr. James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers College. The first three volumes, now in preparation, are respectively "English," by George R. Carpenter and Franklin T. Baker, professors in Columbia University; "Manual Training," by Charles R. Richards, Professor of Manual Training in Teachers College; and "Latin and Greek," by Charles E.

Bennett, Professor of Latin in Cornell University; and George P. Bristol, Professor of Greek, also of Cornell University.

Each volume of the series will contain a preface by the Dean, giving a sketch of the historical development of the subject, as related to school-work, its educational value, place in the curriculum, correlation with other subjects, and the general information needed to establish the volume in the series. The preparation of each volume will be intrusted to an eminent teacher of the subject it presents, and the series will be for teachers in elementary and secondary schools and students in normal schools and teachers' colleges.

THE demand for Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel in advance of its publication has so far exceeded the limits of the first edition which was an unusually large one, that The Macmillan Company has been obliged to postpone its publication until May 31. Mr. Churchill has spent over four years in writing this novel which was practically completed before the sinking of the Maine. Almost the last sentence in this book is noteworthy in view of the burst of international enthusiasm which followed the outbreak of the war with Spain. Richard Carvel, supposed to be speaking in 1820 says: "Ere I regained my health, the war for Independence was won. I pray God that time may soften the bitterness it caused, and heal the breach in that noble race whose motto is Freedom. That the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack may one day float together to cleanse this world of tyranny!"

This last book by the author of *The Celebrity* is said by those who have seen advance copies to be remarkable alike for the charm of its style and the skill with which so large a canvas has been handled. A reviewer on one of the great New York daily papers who has read an advance copy has called it a masterpiece of storytelling.

ACCORDING to Mr. W. D. Howells, Mr. Thorstein Veblen's book, *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, opens up a distinctly new opportunity for American Fiction. Writing in a recent number of *Literature* Mr. Howells says:—

"At every step the American magnate

discovers that he is less and less in his own country, that he is living in a provisional exile, and that his true home is in monarchical conditions, where his future establishes itself often without his willing it and sometimes against his willing it. The American life is the life of labor, and he is now of the life of leisure, or if he is not, his wife is, his daughters and his sons are. The logic of their existence, which they cannot struggle against, and on which all the fatuous invective of pseudo-public spirit launches itself effectlessly, is intermarriage with the European aristocracies, and residence abroad. Short of this there is no rest, and can be none for the American leisure class. This may not be its ideal, but it is its destiny. It is far the most dramatic social fact of our time, and if some man of creative imagination were to seize upon it, he would find in it the material of that great American novel which after so much travail has not yet seen the light."

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & COMPANY announce for early publication *The Races of Europe, A Sociological Study*, by Professor William Z. Ripley; *Imperial Democracy*, by Dr. David Starr Jordan; *Alaska and the Klondike*, by Professor Angelo Heilprin; *A Double Thread*, by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of *Concerning Isabel Carnaby*; *Love among the Lions*, by F. Anstey; *Idylls of the Sea*, by Frank T. Bullen, author of *The Cruise of the Cachalot*; *Bohemian Literature*, by Count Lützow; *Uncle Sam's Soldiers*, by O. P. Austin; *Our Navy in Time of War*, by Franklin Matthews, and *The Story of the English Kings according to Shakespeare*, three new volumes in Appletons' Home Reading Series; *Pursued by the Law*, a novel, by J. Maclaren Cobban; *Madame Izan*, a tourist story, by Mrs. Campbell-Praed; *Fortune's my Foe*, by John Bloundelle-Burton; *A Cosmopolitan Comedy*, by Anna Robeson Brown; *The Kingdom of Hate*, by T. Gallon; *Dr. Nikola's Experiment*, by Guy Boothby; *The Game and the Candle*, by Rhoda Broughton; *The Spanish Reader and Translator*, by Miguel T. Tolon, new and revised edition; and new editions of Appletons' *General Guide*, Appletons' *Canadian Guide-Book* and Appletons' *Dictionary of New York*.

A History of the American Nation, by Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, which is to be published immediately by D. Appleton and Company, will be the first volume in the new Twentieth Century Series. The purpose of this book is to trace the main outlines of national development, to show how the American people came to be what they are. These main outlines include the struggle of the nations of western Europe for possession of the New World; the foundation and growth of English colonies; the development of political ideas; the difficulties and disorders of the confederate period; the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; the effort to maintain national independence; and the subsequent struggles and events that finally brought all sections of the nation into a bond of perpetual union. These events have been so narrated that the reader will come to an appreciation of his political surroundings and of the political duties that devolve upon him. For this reason especial attention has been paid to political facts, to the rise of parties, to the issues involved in elections, to the development of governmental machinery, and, in general, to questions of government and administration. The illustrative feature and especially the maps have received the most careful attention, and it is hoped that they will be found accurate, truthful and illustrative.

THE first volume of the series of Oxford Commentaries will be published by The Macmillan Company this month. The series is under the general editorship of Walter Lock, D.D., Warden of Keble College, and Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture. The first volume is that of *Job* with introduction and notes by Edgar C. S. Gibson, D.D., Vicar of Leeds. The object of each Commentary is primarily exegetical. The editors will deal only subordinately with questions of textual criticism or philology, but taking the English text in the revised version as their basis, they will try to combine a hearty acceptance of critical principles with loyalty to the Catholic faith. It is hoped that in this way the series may be of use both to the theological student and to the clergy, and also to the growing number of laymen and lay-women who wish to read the Bible intelligently and reverently.

Other books of the series will be, *Samuel I. and II.*, by L. J. Bebb; *Ezekiel*, H. A. Redpath; *Wisdom*, E. L. Delahey; *St. Matthew*, J. H. Bernard; *St. Luke*, W. K. Burroughs; *St. John*, H. Scott Holland; *The Acts*, R. B. Rackham; *Romans*, A. Robertson; *Corinthians I.*, H. L. Goudge; *Colossians*, H. J. Riddelsdell; *Ephesians*, Walter Lock; *Hebrews*, E. C. Wickham; and *St. James*, R. J. Knowling.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. announce for immediate publication *The Antigone of Sophocles*. Translated into English by George H. Palmer, professor in Harvard University. With an introduction.

Those who have read Professor Palmer's singularly excellent translation of the *Odyssey* of Homer will rejoice that he has undertaken a translation of the *Antigone*. Ample knowledge of Greek literature is supplemented in him by an uncommon mastery of English, and his comprehensive appreciation of Greek character and life, of Greek thought and dramatic genius, enables him to give to his translation the force, the freedom and the fluency of an original work. To the translation he prefixes an introduction of considerable length, treating of the Greek drama, of the place of the *Antigone* in Greek tragedy and comments of remarkable value and attractiveness. Altogether this book is one in which the fruits of the finest scholarship and of the noblest literary skill are admirably blended into a work of true art.

This book will be soon followed by a companion volume, *The Prometheus Bound of Æschylus*, translated by Paul E. More, late Associate in Sanskrit and Classical Literature in Bryn Mawr College. 12mo, 75 cents. The book will be equipped with an introduction and the notes necessary to its proper use in schools and colleges.

WOMAN'S part in developing the present widespread interest in bird study is evidenced by the contents of *Bird Lore* for June. In this number Olive Thorne Miller discusses very fairly the question of caging birds, Lilli Lehmann urges the Audubon Societies to renew their efforts in behalf of the birds, Edith Thomas contributes a bird

poem, and Mabel Osgood Wright tells how we may teach children to become familiar with our common birds.

There are also illustrated articles by Frank M. Chapman, T. S. Roberts, W. L. Baily and others, while the truth of *Bird-Lore's* motto, "A Bird in the Bush is Worth Two in the Hand," is strongly supported by two articles entitled, respectively, "A Cardinal at the Hub" and "Home-Life in a Chimney." The first records the remarkably interesting story of a Virginia—or, as he is known nowadays—Kentucky Cardinal, who appeared in the vicinity of Boston one autumn and remained until the following spring, when he was supplied with a mate from a bird store. He wooed her through the bars of her cage, and, on her release, a nest was built and family reared. The second article referred to gives much new information concerning the dusky birds who inhabit our chimneys.

The editor, in commenting on the useless collecting of birds and their eggs for alleged scientific purposes, very pertinently asks whether the facts contained in these articles do not constitute a far more valuable contribution to science than a dead cardinal or a set of chimney swift's eggs.

THE sermon preached at the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs by the Rev. Dr. George William Douglas, at the Pro-Cathedral, New York, on May 14th, has just been published by The Macmillan Company. Bishop Potter writes a noteworthy introduction to the pamphlet. Without entering into a discussion of the question of Dr. Briggs' supposed heresy from a personal point of view, Dr. Douglas' sermon cannot fail to silence those rather narrow-minded objectors who have distorted the teaching and laws of the Episcopal Church for the purpose of what may

perhaps be defined as a somewhat bigoted intolerance of religious scholarship.

The *Nation* prints the following interesting comment on the situation: "It is to us an instance not so much of the *odium theologicum* as that far commoner thing, *stultitia theologica*. The folly of it is what strikes us most, and it may be that the best answer to our correspondent would be simply to send him the couplet:

'Though men by knowledge wiser grow,
Yet here 'tis wisdom not to know.'

"But if he will have us, after the manner described by the Psalmist, give him his request but send leanness into his soul, we say in the first place that it is a great mistake to speak of Prof. Briggs' teachings about the Bible as if they were anything peculiar or at all personal to himself. He is simply a Biblical scholar. Being the real thing, and not a bat blinking in a cavern, he naturally associates himself with the labors of other masters of Biblical learning, living and dead. Biblical studies are now as well and definitely organized as studies in the department of Greek history or Roman law. In the one field, as in the others, there is a recognized body of authorities, with whom you agree, not because they are dignitaries of the church (some of them are) or professors, in universities, but because their methods are sound and scientific and their results the best that are to be had. We never ask whether a man is "orthodox" in his views of the political constitution of Athens, or of the origin of the *patria potestas*; we only ask if he is abreast of the latest researches touching those subjects. Precisely that is the test which we should apply to the Biblical scholar, *qua* Biblical scholar. Is he in general agreement with the masters of them that know in his specialty? If he is not, he may be as orthodox as you please, but he is either belated or eccentric to the point of making his opinions of no weight."

Reviews.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Right to the Whole Produce of Labour.

By Dr. Anton Menger, Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Vienna. Translated by M. E. Tannar, with an Introduction and Bibliography by H. S. Foxwell, M. A., Professor of Economics at University College, London. Pp. cxviii + 271. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1899.

Professor Foxwell treats his part of this book as a complementary to Dr. Menger's treatise, but in reality he contributes more than half of the actual printed pages. To allocate the shares briefly, Dr. Menger has analyzed critically and historically the socialistic theories of natural rights; Professor Foxwell has written the history of early English socialists, and added a complete list of their works. The main interest of the book to English readers will be this rescue from oblivion of the men to whom the whole of modern socialistic theory is originally due; they are Godwin, Hall, Thompson, Gray, Hodgskin, and Bray. The importance of the book consists to a great extent in the bibliography, which must prove invaluable to any student to the growth of socialistic ideas; though it is clear that Professor Foxwell's industry has unearthed very many rare publications, of which copies will hardly be found except in his own celebrated library. For the translation we have nothing but praise.—*Nature*

The Study of Holy Scripture. By Professor Chas. A. Briggs, DD. Chas. Scribner's Son.

Back in 1883 Professor Briggs issued a volume entitled "Biblical Study." This volume proved so popular that it has been issued from the press nine times since that date. The giant strides made in biblical methods and study since 1883, and the numerous new results acquired, demanded a revision of the original work. This book, "The study of Holy Scripture" (Scribner), is a revision, with considerable additions on the subjects of Canon, Text, Higher Criticism, Literary Study of the Bible, an Interpretation of Scriptures. Many of the 688 pages of this new book on careful comparison are identical with pages in the 506 of the old book. Others are modified by the change of only a few words, while valuable new material adds many new pages and several chapters to the book. The original twelve chapters have become expanded into twenty-six. It is a pity that the whole work could not have been written anew. A higher critic can often discover the seams between the documents of '83 and those of '98. In spite of this unevenness in style and character, the author has laid under tribute to his pen the best literature extant on the themes he discusses,

and the literature is cited in foot notes, by title, volume, and page. The style and spirit of the author are not always to be commended, especially when he is crying down his opponent or dogmatizing on the view presented. But the addition of new material and a new paragraphing of the text constitute the chief value of this re-issue of a useful book—*Dial*.

Elizabeth and Her German Garden. Anonymous. The Macmillan Company.

"Elizabeth," the English wife of a German husband, is a pleasant soul with much sense of humor, a great liking for her not altogether responsive garden, and a very agreeable method of chatting about her lord and master, her children and her friends and acquaintances. A shrewd comprehension of human nature and an exceedingly warm heart combine to enliven this diary of life in North Germany. She writes prettily and comically about her beloved garden, but she does not know much about the practical side of it. The bud of it, however, is in her, and we know that with opportunity she would flower into as thorough a gardener as Miss Jekyll. Meanwhile the garden serves as an engaging background for the cheery round of existence in the old house with her ironical but adoring husband, her winsome offspring, the April baby, the May baby and the June baby, and her abounding books. Her spirit of pure joy and content in these things fills her pages with sunshine. "The passion for being forever with one's fellows," she writes, "and the fear of being left for a few hours alone is to me wholly incomprehensible;" these shallow feelings she likens to those of her servants, "girls whose one idea of happiness is to live in a town where there are others of their sort with whom to drink beer and dance on Sunday afternoons. To her full heart and rich mind lovely Nature and the books upon her library shelves are ever-beguiling companions. Her little diary was decidedly worth printing, and is to be heartily commended to those kindred souls for whose absence from her region of dull housewives Elizabeth's flowers so tenderly console her.—*N. Y. Times*.

Men's Tragedies. By R. V. Risley. The Macmillan Company.

The author of *Men's Tragedies*, Macmillan, shows a remarkable talent for getting at the heart of things. He depicts the deep emotions of life with a firmness of touch that cannot be slightly noticed and shaken off. It is of love, fair women and of strong men that Mr. Risley writes, and writes with a skill, a discernment

and a power to battle with the turning points in men's careers, which are not so much genius as art, yet they betoken genius as well as art. Written from the man's point of view, they reveal a sensitiveness, a close union with ideals and a fine sense of honor, as well as that shyness which more often than not keeps the man with a truly great nature from revealing his inmost thoughts to even the woman who reigns in his heart for the certainty of the fear that she will not understand. In their greatness the stories, while altogether different in subject, reflect the force and fire of Kipling's "Vampire." They thrill with the intensity of man's sensitiveness when his emotions are touched, while the women merely flit through the pages as reasons why—shadowy intimations mostly instead of bald explanations. They are all stories which lift one out of one's self and give one a greater respect and reverence for true love.

The first sketch concerns "The Man Who Loved." In some ways it is a rather philosophical study of love as an emotion. It is very prettily begun, and is full of the zest of uncertainty, but after the betrothal the love making between the learned man, who has just roused to the realities of life outside of his library tower, and the merry slip of a girl, becomes staid and a little fatiguing. They seem to have nothing to say to each other, and just as they realize when love becomes "conscious of itself, it returns to its abode, and leaves our hearts empty of all save tenderness and regret," the tragedy reveals how deeply the man loved and continued to love after the death of his beautiful fair one. For "love does not die—nothing that we have chosen of our own strong will ever dies. Only the feelings that have been forced upon us, or that we copied from the world about us, die. Love is more than these. We may be untrue to our loves, we may be unfaithful to them, we may seemingly forget them; but they remain with us forever. A lover loves always. And if there be an awakening after death at all, love must reawake, though all else sleep forever."

The other stories show how strong men of varying natures have accepted life's tragedies; how one has hated, another endured, another cared, another sneered, and another killed; how one man fell, how another crushed life in his heart, and how another was true to himself. There is something more vital in them than the mere facing of broken ideals, and not the least power lies in the mannerisms of the story teller. It is one thing to analyze a man's deepest feelings, but it is quite another to make one understand intuitively the underlying principles that have been the motive force. Mr. Risley's stories grow upon one more and more. They echo the laugh of a mirthless heart. They show how men can die and yet live, and how revenge can be obtained by a persistent silent course. Their strength is not all on the surface, nor is their greatness simply a momentary vivifying power. They are masterpieces in tragedy which recall

some of the best work of English and French dramatic romanticists.—*Boston Herald.*

An Introduction to the Study of Literature.
For the Use of Secordary and Graded Schools.
Edited by Edwin Herbert Lewis, Ph D The
Macmillan Company.

In selecting and classifying the lyrics, ballads, and short stories found in Professor Lewis' excellent new volume, the young student's normal interests are made the standard. There are one hundred and fifty compositions included, most of them complete. Each of the ten chapters into which the book is divided, is prefaced by an introduction indicating the general meaning of the pieces. Chapter I. has four illustrations of the nobility of animals; the next two chapters are devoted respectively to the heroism of war and the heroism of peace. The athlete, the adventurer, the gentleman, are also described and interpreted in three more chapters. The last division is entitled, "The Far Goal;" it is designed to aid youth to desire and to attempt to realize its ideas. Indeed, the whole book is admirably qualified to elevate and strengthen mind and soul.—*Living Church.*

Rose of Dutcher's Cooly. By Hamlin Garland.
The Macmillan Company.

A new edition of Mr. Hamlin Garland's novel, *Rose of Dutcher's Cooly*, makes its appearance in a handsome cover of brown and gold. This is one of the books that is perennially new and fresh, with its lifelike touches of nature's scenes and its intimate studies of human nature. It deals with love and ambition and human passions. The story traces the development of a girl of great mental and physical beauty to womanhood in the purity of knowledge not of ignorance as regards the usually unavoidable obscenities that assail the average life. The realism that would be boldly garish under a less considerate touch, even in the setting of Mr. Garland's ethical purpose will give cold shivers to a reader inclined to prudishness. Towards the close of the story some of the characters, those with high ideals, fail in stanchness on the question of the stability of the affections after wedlock, but the looseness of morals their theories might teach is largely counteracted by the course of one of the noblest characters in putting himself out of temptation and reviving his regard for his wife. The story gives a picture of a country girl's experience in a co-educational university in Madison and a fine picture of a lone girl's entrance upon the battle for life in Chicago. Mr. Garland's poetical genius shows everywhere aslant the story, like gladdening rifts of sunshine, and it is particularly in his descriptions of valley and ocean and country that one turns back the page to read again.—*Beacon, Boston.*

The Maternity of Harriott Wicken. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. The Macmillan Company.

The tireless stream of books from publishers' presses is made up of multiform elements, mainly commonplace—something of this, a great deal of that, too much of the other, but invariably little of distinctive and compelling stamp. A book that arrests the attention and takes a hold upon the public is the grand exception. Its coming is an event. Canons of literary art may or may not be regarded; literature may be enriched, or otherwise, but the might of the pen has been substantiated, men and women have been made to think and feel. Of course, this preamble means that such a compelling book has come to hand, an innocent looking volume, bound in drab, dully embellished with daffodils. It is *The Maternity of Harriott Wicken*, by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, brought out by the Macmillan Company. I took up this unassuming volume at the close of an evening of pen work, glazing at the opening pages. I have no recollection of having "done the like" before, but on this occasion Time and Morpheus were ignored, while I read to the last word on the final page. Even then, the heart of it was ever before me. I have since re-read it from cover to cover, and shall probably read it again. This for a reviewer whose book table bids for attention may convey the idea that *The Maternity of Harriott Wicken* is a book of tremendous fascination. In a way it is gruesomely sensational; but a terribly earnest study of life and destiny implies sensation on the part of sentient humanity.

Students of Ibsen are accustomed to face the complications and awful penalties of heredity, but the sickly antecedents and consequences, so badly given, relegate Ibsenism to the physiological realm. Mrs. Dudeney forbears to imply damaging things about the Wickens.

Comedy element is conspicuously lacking in the story, though sharp edged ridicule and satire abound. The wooing of Dr. Owen by Polly Mackay lightens the grimness of the atmosphere; ambitious, vulgar Aunt Megson, and the ladies of the Culture Class who must ignore Harriott because she hadn't been to church, and the vicar hardly called, are whimsical, but their peculiarities are so ironically set forth that amusement is out of the question. None of the characters violate truth, as it might be embodied in human shape—and speaking of characters what a gift for characterization Mrs Dudeney possesses! It would be as impossible to forget a character once impetuously introduced as it would be to confuse one with another. And yet as the author allows people to remark, Harriott never seems to be a real person—she is rather the personification of tragic fate. The reader feels genuine sympathy and interest, but no tears spring for her woes.

Relentless in all else, the author restrains herself in the last act of the drama—perhaps because the story began with deep-dyed tragedy, birth, death, suicide and murder. At all events

the exit through the "Open Door" that seemed the inevitable conclusion is shorn of tragedy—the only weakening in terrible relentlessness that appears in the firm web of the story. That seems to have been a concession to literary art, since Harriott had abundantly proved her ability to carry tragedy to the finish.

As to the purpose of the book, it is beyond question of ethical intent, or at least written in the interest of science for the ultimate benefit of the race. The type of heredity chosen was extreme, but by no means unparalleled. There is no trace of idealism in the book; blunt, not to say brutal, realism prevades each page. There is no expounding of theories; the story carries its own moral; and in the interest of humanity one can no less than hope that it may carry that moral far. I omitted to say that the setting of the story is English; beyond doubt the book will have a great vogue on both sides of the sea. *Georgia Allen Peck in the Providence News.*

The Foundations of Zoology. By William Keith Brooks, Professor of Zoology at Johns Hopkins University. The Macmillan Company.

The stones which Dr. Brooks has chosen as *Foundations of Zoology* will remain there for centuries, most of them as long as human wisdom shall endure. The volume is a permanent contribution to human knowledge, the worthy crown of a life of wise thought as well as of hard work and patient investigation. If there are any errors in statement or conclusion, from one end of the book to the other, the present writer is not astute enough to find them out, and Dr. Brooks' logic may permit him at least to doubt their existence.

The biologists of America have long since recognized Dr. Brooks as a master, and this volume, the modern and scientific sequel to Agassiz's "Essay on Classification," places him in the line of succession from the great interpreter of nature, whose pupil and friend he was.

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Brooks' lectures on the *Foundations of Biology* constitute a book that will live as a permanent addition to the common sense of science. It belongs to literature as well as to science. It belongs to philosophy as much as to either, for it is full of that fundamental wisdom about realities which alone is worthy of the name of philosophy. His lectures are full of nuggets of wisdom, products of deep thought as well as of careful observation. There is not an idea fundamental to biology that is not touched and made luminous by some of these sagacious paragraphs.

—Science.

Early Chapters in Science. By Mrs. W. Awdry. E. P. Dutton & Co.

One of the newest volumes in the general class known as "Nature Study" books is a work by an English lady, Mrs. W. Awdry, entitled *Early Chapters in Science*. It has been edited

by W. F. Barrett, professor of experimental physics in the Royal College of Science for Ireland. Professor Barrett has most carefully discharged his duty of editorship, and the result of the combined efforts of editor and author is a volume of a style that is quite common in this country, but we infer from the preface, rare in England. In one respect the work is different from any we are able to recall; and that is in the large number of subjects treated. This is a "first book" of knowledge of natural history, botany, physiology, physics and chemistry for young people.

The work is excellent in that in so far as it teaches the fundamental facts of the various branches of science enumerated in it is accurate, and it is an excellent thing to combine in one volume teachings concerning allied sciences. It tends to breadth of outlook which is of the utmost value to the child. Numerous illustrations are included, and these have been prepared especially for this work. The style is entertaining and interesting; the author has not made the blunder of "talking down" to her readers, while at the same time the language and the illustrations used are of the simplest.—*Boston Transcript*.

Friendly Visiting Among the Poor. A Handbook for Charity Workers. By Mary E. Richmond. The Macmillan Company.

Miss Richmond, of the Baltimore Charity Organization Society, has written a little book about friendly visiting among the poor, based on her own experience of ten years. Considering first the various aspects of life within the family, two chapters are devoted to the bread winner, the citizen, employee, husband and father. A chapter is devoted to the home-maker, and another to the children. Then follow chapters on the health of the family, their spending and savings, and their recreation. The concluding chapters treat of the principles of effective relieving, of church charity, and of friendly visiting. The book closes with a number of illustrative cases, and these latter form not the least important part of the work. All beginners in charitable work, members of the Order of King's Daughters, and, in fact, all who come in contact with poverty and need, will find this little volume extremely suggestive and helpful.—*Review of Reviews*.

The Development of Thrift. By Mary Willcox Brown. The Macmillan Company.

Miss Mary Willcox Brown, who is engaged in children's aid work in Baltimore, has written a little treatise embracing such topics as the thrift habit, thrift in the family, savings agencies, building and loan associations, people's banks, provident loan associations and industrial insurance. Miss Brown has given much time and thought to the study of these subjects, and her treatment of them is both comprehensive and

thorough. The book is full of suggestions for charitable workers.—*Review of Reviews*.

The British Navy. By A. Stenzel, Captain, Imperial German Navy, Retired, with illustrations, maps and diagrams. E. P. Dutton & Co.

This volume is one of a series which Captain Stenzel proposes preparing for the benefit of his countrymen. The books will deal with the navies of the world, and the collected volumes should form an invaluable record of international naval strength and organization. Captain Stenzel has evidently been a diligent student, and has prepared in the present volume a complete history of the British navy. He furnishes an interesting historical survey, and follows with chapters devoted to the admiralty, naval policy, stations, dockyards, personnel, education and training, uniform, flags, service and discipline on board and material. The volume ends with a list of ships of the navy and a copious index. The translation is by A. Sonnenschein, who very properly says that the time is right for the publication of works such as the present series. Since it may aid in forming public opinion and in guiding its action. He points out, too, that Englishmen will probably be interested in Captain Stenzel's work, which affords them an opportunity to know the views of a highly competent critic, who has made the English navy a special object of his professional study.

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Captain Stenzel has brought his record up to date by reference to the latest sources of information, and the volume is a worthy work of reference which gains in interest from its quality of commentation by an expert outsider. The translator has accomplished his work with discrimination and intelligence. The work is splendidly illustrated by full-page drawings, diagrams, maps and plans, among the most attractive of which are the reproductions in color of the British naval badges, flags and uniforms. The illustrations of various types of ships and the accompanying statistics add to the attractiveness and value of the book.

The work is an admirable production in every way, and is a valuable contribution to the naval literature of the day.—*Army and Navy Register*.

The Development of English Thought. A study in the economic interpretation of history. By Simon N. Patten, Professor of Political Economy, Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania. The Macmillan Company.

The man who does us the greatest intellectual service is the man who leads us to examine known bodies of fact from new points of views. This being the case, no book of modern time is likely to serve as a greater stimulus to progress than this new volume by Professor Patten.

Not only is the point of view a new one, but the work itself is the embodiment of tireless diligence in the investigation of facts and in care and force of statement. It is one of the books whose making brings wrinkles and gray hairs to the writer, but whose effect is uplifting and surprisingly suggestive to the reader.

The history of English thought during the last three centuries is chosen to illustrate the author's theory of historical development, "because in no other country has there been so little interference with the normal unfolding of thought-systems as in England. Consequently, the growth, propagation, and decay of ideas and modes of thought were unaffected by governmental interference, or by foreign influence."

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No man or woman who loves originality, clear statement, or stimulating thought can fail to be impressed with this book. The world has had many philosophers of many sorts, but the assertion may be freely made that in Professor Patten we have an economic philosopher. His interests are as broad as human life itself, and upon each of its important departments he throws a light that amounts to illumination.—*Educational Review*

Immanuel Kant, Sein Leben und seine Lehre.
Von Friedrich Paulsen. Mit Bildnis und einem Briefe Kants aus dem Jahre 1792, Stuttgart, Fr. Frommann's Verlag

A new book by Paulsen is now-a-days in Germany a literary event of the first order. His "Versuch einer Entwicklungsgeschichte der Kantischen Erkenntnisstheorie" (1875) was received in Kantian circles with the utmost favor, and his "Geschichte des gelehrten Unterrichts in Deutschland" made him a literary personality much talked of throughout the Empire. This latter work, by its unsparing exposure of the defects of the Classical Gymnasium, became a decisive factor in the controversy between Humanism and Realism in the contemporary reform movement. Paulsen further established his literary reputation by his "Ethik," which has gone into several editions, as well as by his widely read "Einleitung in die Philosophie." He is a much admired author and with good reason: he writes in a clear, transparent style, and understands how to reduce the most difficult philosophical problems to simple expression. He is a sharp, though not unfair, controversialist; and he deals his blows right and left in the most telling way. His manner is popular without being trivial. His style evidences refined discrimination, but is all the while natural. * * * Paulsen's book presents, further, a great many interesting points of view, a wealth of suggestion, an array of happy turns of thought and striking ideas * * *

* His new book is a masterpiece, on which we congratulate him, and yet we have greater reason to congratulate ourselves on the acquisition of such an excellent exposition of Kant.—*Educational Review*.

The Statesman's Year Book. American Edition.
Edited by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright. The Macmillan Company.

With its thirty-six annual issue the *Statesman's Year Book* (Macmillan) makes an irresistible bid for this market by prefixing a special section for the United States prepared by Carroll D. Wright. The matter here most intelligently condensed and arranged and indexed is a statistical exhibition of the government of our country, in all its branches; of the natural industry and growth, finances, education, labor conditions and legislation, parties and elections; of municipalities, with a novel and valuable table of city population, revenue, debt, valuation, tax rate, names of mayors and city clerks. The personnel of the Federal Administration and of the consular service is also recorded, and in many more ways than we can enumerate this compilation will prove a remarkably convenient handbook. Hawaii and Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines not less, are similarly described as American territory, with maps. In the foreign portion of the 'Year-book' are timely maps of Newfoundland (with reference to the fisheries dispute with France); Africa, with Rhodes's wedge betwixt east and west Continental colonies or "spheres;" and Hong Kong, with its recent aggrandizement on the mainland.—*Nation*.

Municipal Monopolies. Edited by W. E. Bemis. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Municipal Monopolies, a collection of papers by the most trustworthy specialists in this country, edited by Professor E. W. Bemis, of the Kansas Agricultural College, is by all odds the most important book on municipal matters that has appeared since Dr. Albert Shaw's "Municipal Government in Great Britain." To American students and writers the present volume is even more valuable than Dr. Shaw's masterly work, because it is mainly devoted to American experiments. The whole field of municipal monopolies has been covered, and every paper has been written in a spirit of judicial fairness toward private corporations, as well as warm devotion to the public interests. The judicial spirit is especially to be emphasized. Every one of the writers believes that the public can be better trusted to care for its own interests than a private monopoly to care for the public interests. But every one of them has recognized, to use Professor Commons's phrase, that the burden of proof rests upon their side, and has taken care to state the situation so that a hostile press cannot claim that there is misrepresentation. The first chapter (on water-works systems, private and public) is by M. N. Baker, of the *Engineering News*, the editor of the "Manual of American Water-Works," whose authoritative article on this subject in *The Outlook* last year will be recalled. The next two chapters (on municipal electric lighting, and the latest electric light reports) are by Professor John R. Commons,

of Syracuse. and Professor Bemis Professor Bemis's contribution is prepared distinctively for close students of statistics and for purposes of reference, but Professor Commons's article is a brilliant review of the whole field of municipal activity, equally attractive to the general reader and the close student. Professor Frank Parsons, of Boston University Law School, treats of the regulation of the telephone not only in English-speaking countries, but all over the continent of Europe; and also deals in a clear and comprehensive chapter with the legal aspects of monopoly. Dr. Max West presents compactly the results of his investigation of the history of municipal franchises in New York, and Professor Bemis concludes the volume with chapters on street railways, gas works, and the general subject of regulation or ownership. The volume, which is well indexed, is a perfect mine of information already crushed and sifted, and ready to be coined into arguments that will be legal tender everywhere. To writers and thinkers on municipal problems the volume is almost indispensable.—*Outlook*.

Music and Musicians. By Albert Lavignac. Translated by William Marchant. Edited, with Additions on Music in America, by H. E. Krehbiel. Henry Holt & Co.

This book is sure of attaining at least one distinction; it will take its place at once as the most comprehensive work on music published in a single volume and accessible to readers of English. M. Lavignac is professor of harmony in the Paris Conservatory, and the author of "Wagner and His Music Dramas," while Mr. Krehbiel is one of our best-known American musical critics, and the author of several popular works in this field. The American editor has had an important part in shaping M. Lavignac's book for an American constituency, such as it can hardly fail to find among our music-lovers, both professional and amateur. The subjects of sound, instrumentation, orchestration, harmony, composition, improvisation, and the history of the art of music, are treated in detail.—*Review of Reviews*.

The Theory of the Leisure Class. By Thorstein Veblen. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Veblen, who is one of the instructors of political economy at the University of Chicago, has brought out a book dealing with the leisure class as an institution. While the subject is discussed from the economist's point of view, the author has avoided technicalities, so far as possible, and has constructed an argument which will appeal to the general reader. The tracing of the economic relations of certain elements in modern culture involves the author in statements which are likely to be controverted. The positions taken are so novel to most minds that the reader's attention is firmly held throughout the treatise.—*Review of Reviews*.

The Federal Census. Critical Essays by Members of the American Economic Association. The Macmillan Company.

A most timely publication of the American Economic Association is the volume of critical essays on *The Federal Census*, written by members of the Association and collected and edited by a special committee. The monograph thus prepared covers nearly every important topic related to the scientific work of the National Census Bureau. All the papers are the work of specialists, several of whom, we are glad to note, are to be associated in the work of compiling the twelfth census. The Association deserves great credit for its enterprise in gathering and publishing this material at this time. The committee intrusted with the work consisted of Professors Richmond Mayo-Smith, Walter F. Wilcox, Roland P. Falkner and Davis R. Dewey, and the Hon. Carroll D. Wright.—*Review of Reviews*.

The Rough Riders. By Theodore Roosevelt. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Governor Roosevelt's story of the remarkable regiment which Colonel Leonard Wood and he raised and led to the brief war with Spain has already appeared in serial form in one of the magazines. It now comes before us in book form, and it will be generally conceded that it forms one of the most thrilling pieces of military history produced in recent years. Not that Colonel Roosevelt has aimed at peculiar eloquence of style or has sacrificed truth to picturesque presentation. He has been content to let the story tell itself. It was not necessary to do anything else. * * * In fact, the whole book is written with the skill of a trained literary man who was able to keep his head in battle. It is a volume which will at once take its place among the authoritative records of the one hundred day's war.

History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a party. By John Bassett Moore, Late Assistant Secretary of State.

A monumental labor in the cause of peace, authorized by Congress three years ago, is concluded with good omen, on the eve of the Czar's Disarmament Congress. We refer to the *History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a party*, in six stout volumes, paged continuously, of which the fifth is composed of appendices and an index, and the sixth wholly of maps, though maps are interspersed in volumes i-iv. This task was confided to Professor John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, late Assistant Secretary of State, who may take a just satisfaction in it, from any point of view. The appendices give the text of the treaties relating to the respective arbitrations, together with "historical and legal notes on other international arbitrations, ancient

and modern, and on the domestic commissions of the United States for the adjustment of international claims." The French indemnity, the Danish, Neapolitan, Peruvian, Brazilian, and Chinese, the Florida claims and the Alabama claims, are some of the heads of this portion; and the last section is "Plans for Permanent Arbitration." This invaluable work of reference is certain to play a useful part in promoting the federation of the world.—*Nation*.

The Writings of James Monroe. Vol. II. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

We have before us the second volume of *The Writings of James Monroe*, edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. The present installment of this important work carries us from the nomination of Monroe as the successor of Gouverneur Morris, in the post of Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris (June 10, 1794), to the Act of Congress passed on May 6, 1796, making appropriations for carrying into effect the Jay treaty with Great Britain. These were the most important years in Washington's second administration, and the correspondence here reproduced is indispensable to a right understanding of the epoch. It must be remembered that Washington was, by this time, distinctly committed to the Federalist party, of which Hamilton was the inspiring spirit, while Monroe was as thoroughly associated with the opposition, which was led by Jefferson and Madison, and which was presently to be named the Republican-Democratic party. It will be found useful to bear this fact in mind in reading the instructions given to Monroe by Edmund Randolph, then Secretary of State. It is evident that from the beginning Monroe, owing to his political associations, failed to receive the full confidence of the administration. He was continually harassed for want of information, particularly on the one subject that gave rise to a deep feeling of uneasiness and distrust in Paris. A comparison of these instructions with the condition of affairs in France shows the full value of Monroe's efforts "to strengthen our friendship with that country," and "to let it be seen that, in case of war with any nation on earth, we shall consider France as our first and natural ally." It is to be remembered that Monroe arrived in Paris shortly after the downfall of Robespierre. The Government had passed into the hands of those members of the convention who had combined to overthrow the tyrant. But the reign of terror, uncertainty, and suspicion was as yet by no means at an end. Monroe found in Paris general distrust of the sentiments and intentions of the United States; great dissatisfaction with the course and sympathies of his predecessor, Gouverneur Morris; a special jealousy of Jay's mission to London, and an apparent conviction that his own Embassy was a mere feint to withdraw the attention of the French Government, and to amuse with warm expressions of friend-

ship until the conclusion of the English negotiations should enable the United States to drop the mask. As regards dates, Monroe arrived in Paris about two months after Jay's arrival in London.—*Sun*.

Mezzotints in Music. By James Hunecker. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. James Hunecker has long been known as a brilliant writer for the press on musical topics, but he never took the trouble to gather his articles into book form. At last his friends induced him to make an effort in this direction, and the result is one of the most readable and at the same time most useful books ever issued in this country. Mr. Hunecker is an indefatigable reader of musical literature, yet his book reflects chiefly his own experience, in studio and concert-hall, and his marvellous command of language and wide general knowledge enable him to present even technical matters in a way to interest the general reader. His book includes chapters on Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Richard Strauss and Nietzsche, Chopin, Liszt and Wagner, and an elaborate disquisition on *études* for the pianoforte.—*Nation*.

My Inner Life. By John Beattie Crozier, Longmans.

What paralysis of speech prevented Mr. Crozier from affixing to his book the most attractive of all labels, that of Autobiography—when that is just what it is, neither more nor less—instead of a title both unappetizing and inaccurate, we cannot tell. He withholds nothing of his outward life about which the reader could feel any curiosity, but only his love affairs, his struggles for moral improvement, his temptations. Much of the volume is non-autobiographical, consisting of reflections upon Carlyle, Emerson, Lord Randolph Churchill, Herbert Spencer, Macaulay, Kant, Washington Irving, Hegel, and many other prosaists. These comments are not sensationally novel; and Mr. Crozier's appraisals of literature are more sure than his appraisals of philosophy. When he speaks of metaphysicians, he is apt to be sketchy, not to say superficial. Still, what he says is in the main judicious and ably expressed. His pen is flexible and adapts itself to more than one style, which is always lively, fresh, musical, and as lucid as his thought allows. It is capable of rising to genuine eloquence. His genius is that of philosophical prose poets; but he lacks the earnestness required to rival Emerson, Carlyle, Ruskin, or Henry James the elder, each of whom was in the clutch of a great idea and struck with its superhuman force. He has only his own power of thought, which may be rated as superior, but not as great nor even profound. Both at once and at different periods of his life we find him laying stress upon an assortment of ideas that have no intimate bond of union, and are not all very thoroughly worked out into the

light. The Upper Canadian estimations of his youth, his half course at Toronto, his phrenological beginning, continue to show their tint through all the reading that has overlaid them. Perhaps that reading has been too large and weighty for its foundations.

None of the book is dull; some of it is richly amusing; every part of it is instructive either for its reflections or as a "human document;" while the reader is swept forward as in a novel upon his sympathy with the hero.—*Nation*.

The Penalties of Taste. By Norman Bridge.
H. S. Stone & Co.

The volume of essays by Mr. Norman Bridge is apparently the work of a new writer. Some of the subjects are very suggestively treated, and are written from a more or less novel point of view. The first essay, from which the volume takes its name, goes very thoroughly into a discussion as to what taste is; its formation, growth, and penalties attendant upon its overcultivation. The writer argues that taste, without the necessary background of character and attainments, is absurd; that refinement comes by natural steps and cannot be forced; that the true ministry of taste should be in the direction of increasing one's pleasure, but that overcultivation in this direction defeats the very end for which it is striving. Another penalty of taste is the effect upon the artistic temperament of sights and sounds that cannot be shut out, so that in time the very increase in cultivation, which should be wholly in the direction of nobility of nature, ends by making one irritable, and perhaps may even stand in the way of a successful career.

Mr. Bridge next takes up the two kinds of consciences—that of the individual and that of the crowd—trying to prove his point that a unit of some crowd will, influenced by the mob spirit, do the rough or rude thing that as an individual he would never commit.

Two of the essays in this book, however, those on "The Nerves of the Modern Child" and "Some Lessons of Heredity," contain very interesting and valuable additions to our knowledge of those subjects. Mr. Bridge seems to have read much in these closely selected directions, the results of which reading he states very clearly in a comparatively few pages, which as well as the last essay in the book, that on "Poorly Educated Educators, might be read with advantage by all who come in contact with young children. The three last-mentioned subjects are so closely related that bits taken at random fail to do the writer justice.—*N. Y. Times*.

The Short Line War. By Merwin-Webster.
The Macmillan Company.

A bright and entertaining railroad story, called *The Short Line War*," has been written by two Evanston young men, collaborating un-

der the compound name of Merwin-Webster. The authors are Samuel Merwin and Henry K. Webster, and this is their first novel. The story shows a high degree of merit, reminding one of the Erckmann-Chatrian novels in its simplicity of language and animation of style. It is conceived on original lines, and deserves to be one of the popular novels of the season.

It is the story of a fight in which a trunk line tries to grab a short line, and the scenes are laid partly in Chicago. Jim Weeks, President of the M. and T., or short line, is the largest figure in the drama. His magnificent fighting powers, his fertility of resource, and his stubborn refusal to be beaten by any combination of circumstances are the mainspring of the tale. A tinge of romance lightens the theme and thickens the plot. With this exception the story concerns itself only with the underhanded attempt of the S. and S. C. to seize the M. and T. against the will of its resourceful fighting President.

The book opens with a swift survey of Jim Weeks' ancestry, showing that he came of fighting stock. Then there is a brief love episode, which comes to a sudden end because of young Weeks' masterful ways. By the time the youth has come out of the civil war he is ready to embark his career as a railroad man, and then the scene suddenly shifts to the Chicago of the present day, and Weeks and his private secretary, Harvey West, are soon in the thick of a fight to defend their own. Mr. Porter, First Vice-President of the trunk line, is at the head of a conspiracy to get control of the short line stock, and his daughter, Katherine, is in love with Harvey West. The young woman is pulled two ways, and is not always comfortable. There is also a hated rival for her hand, who is her father's right hand man. Naturally there must be some interesting developments.

In its first phase the fight centers about Tillman City, whose Municipal Council has the voting of a large block of stock. The Porter faction does the bribery act with neatness and dispatch. Then the Weeks faction makes a counter move by issuing a new block of stock. The opposition responds by rushing to get one of its men appointed as a receiver, but Weeks is ahead, and has his private secretary appointed by another court. Then comes the fight of the factions for the books of the company. Weeks and his receiver get possession, but are almost ousted when momentarily off their guard.

Finally the Porter faction seizes the farther end of the line by force, and begins running a train out the line, depositing the old employés at each station, and leaving its own in possession. The moment the news of this action reaches Jim Weeks he is off from his own end of the line with a train-load of men to meet the enemy. The night that follows is a pugnacious and bloody one, resulting in the derailling of the opposing engines and the kidnapping of Harvey West. How the denouement comes, with the aid of State troops and the fair Katherine, the reader is left to discover.

The book abounds in unexpected touches of humor and of human nature. Not for a moment does it cease to hold the interest. It shows a remarkable acquaintance with railroad methods. The authors are to be congratulated upon so auspicious a beginning of their joint literary career.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Hugh Gwyeth, a Roundhead Cavalier. By Beulah Marie Dix. The Macmillan Company.

Hugh Gwyeth, a Roundhead Cavalier, is the title of a new book from the pen of Miss Beulah Marie Dix, which ran into a second edition within three weeks of its publication. It is a story of a period in English history that has furnished material for many other fascinating tales. Hugh Gwyeth really was not a Roundhead. He was the son of a soldier of fortune, whose wife ran away from her Puritan home to marry, much against the wishes of her parents, Alan Gwyeth, then a gallant captain of horse in Germany. A year or two elapsed and a misunderstanding arose which lead to Mrs. Gwyeth's return with her son Hugh to her father's home in England, where the hero of this story was raised in a Roundhead family. His mother died when he was a child. Understanding that he was fatherless as well, news of the presence of a renowned soldier, Capt. Alan Gwyeth, in the King's army, aroused his curiosity. Inquiries satisfied him that it was his father and being a wilful, active lad of sixteen, he took French leave of the home of his Roundhead kinsfolk and made his perilous and adventurous way on foot to the shifting headquarters of the King's army, in the hope of finding his father and serving with him.

Headstrong and impetuous, his courage and skill with sword and pistol were more than once put to the severest test. He was beaten by troopers, half killed in a duel and was sorely wounded in bearing news of succor through a rainstorm of Roundhead bullets to a gallant company of the King's men, entrapped and surrounded by a superior force of the enemy. The story ends when he finally carried off on a pillion his orphaned cousin, with whom he had been reared in his grandfather's house. Although it is the story of a rash youth, it has the merit of strong character drawing and highly entertaining description of a picturesque period. One dislikes to lay down the book until the last of its 376 pages are read.—*Rochester Express*.

James Russell Lowell and His Friends. By Edward Everett Hale. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The *Outlook*, in which Edward Everett Hale's *James Russell and His Friends* first appeared, naturally feels a special pleasure in seeing what so many of its readers found the most attractive feature of last year's Magazine Numbers, now printed in admirable and satisfying book form. The publishers have made of it a library model ;

type, size of page, printing, binding, cover-design, illustration, all are of the best. As to the work itself, our readers know that it carried out consistently and entertainingly the plan upon which it was written. Nothing was further from Dr. Hale's thoughts than to write a formal biography. The title tells the story. This book is good reading for those who care at all about its general subject precisely, because it is informal ; in a measure, desulory, ready to stop consecutive narrative at any time to relate a characteristic anecdote or follow some enticing side-path. Dr. Hale knew Lowell, and he knew many of Lowell's friends ; he shows us the poet as he appeared to those who knew him best, and equally well he shows us the notable circle of people with whom Lowell was intimate. The chapter division, under such topics as "Literary Work in College," "Boston in the Forties," "Lowell as a Public Speaker," "As an Editor," "Politics and the War," "In Spain," "Minister to England," "Home Again," allows a freedom from chronological bonds, while preserving reasonable consecutiveness. What Dr. Hale has to say in this book, like everything else he has to say, is interesting, because he himself is interested. The volume is rich in anecdote, reminiscence, literary history. Its spirit is cheerful and optimistic.—*Outlook*.

The Ladder of Fortune. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The Ladder of Fortune, by Frances Courtenay Baylor, is a study of a phase of social life in America. If there is any phase of life that can make an American blush for his nationality it is the phase presented here. A boy who runs away from an orphan asylum established in the Far West determines in his first conscious days to be rich. He knows nothing of any world but that of speculation, where his genius makes him a leader. A shrewd, handsome woman comes as a milliner to the mushroom town in which this man has his "orfu." She marries him for his money. Their life begins in the vulgar surroundings of the local hotel, where she finds her only society. A woman of refinement traveling with her husband opens the wife's eyes to a world beyond that she has known. She, too, becomes ambitious ; she determines to be a social leader. Husband and wife succeed in achieving their desires. The woman finds pleasure, for she has no heart. The man finds only bitterness and defeat in all that makes life worth living. As a study of one phase of life in a new country, *The Ladder of Fortune* is a disagreeably truthful piece of work. The one ray of light in it is the little love story of "Polly" and the artist.—*Outlook*.

The United States of Europe on the Eve of the Parliament of Peace. By W. T. Stead. Doubleday & McClure Company.

As the author says, this is a collection of instantaneous photographs of conditions in every par-

of Europe taken during visit's occupying nearly three months of the present year. The photographer has perhaps the keenest eye for significant situations of any one of his class in Europe, and he had the credentials that enabled him to go where the significant situations were to be seen. The chapter upon the work of Robert College and the American missionary in the Orient seems to us to have more than a temporary value. It certainly is adapted to rekindle enthusiasm, not only for missions, but for the greatness of the international rôle which America has performed in the Orient.—*Outlook*.

England in the Age of Wycliffe. By George Macaulay Trevelyan, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Longmans Green & Co.

This is a valuable study of a notable turning-point of history on the line separating the medieval from the modern order of thought and things. Green, in his "History of the English People," has thoroughly appreciated the epochal significance of the time of Wycliffe. Mr. Trevelyan, with the advantage of some recently unearthed original authorities, has pursued the subject into further detail, and has made a substantial contribution thereby to history. So far as concerns the political side of the history, the period covered, though eventful, is but a decade (1376-1385), but the history of the religious movement known as Lollardy is followed down to the time of Henry VIII. The English revolt from the Papacy which then took place is shown thereby not to have been merely the work of that monarch, but to have been long in ripening from seed sown in Wycliffe's time. Wycliffe himself is represented as an original thinker, a man of true genius moved by instinct and feeling rather than by logic, and drifting finally into "the life of the enthusiast, who builds for the future and not for the present."—*Outlook*.

The Journal of Jacob Fowler, Narrating an Adventure from Arkansas through the Indian Territory, * * * Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, to the Sources of the Rio Grande del Norte, 1821-22. Edited with notes by Elliott Coues. Francis P. Harper.

Dr. Coues's tireless roundup of original sources relating to the "American" pioneering of our Far West—the literary tatters of those trappers and traders who penetrated every corner of that unpeopled wilderness in the first third of this century, thousands of miles ahead of the outposts of the civilization whose scouts and pathmakers they were—shows no signs of flagging. Such competence and such momentum, honorable in any line of research, are here of the keenest value; for here, as with the ethnography of our aborigines, most of what needs doing must be done quickly or never. In both cases the human documents are disappearing with a rapidity which to the student is nothing short of appalling. Even when destroyed the

living parchment is so overwritten with civilization that the palimpsest has little worth in either sort. As to the scant records of the white plainmen of our old frontier, they are every day in greater danger; while the atmosphere of their day and circumstance—without some actual breath of which not even written journals can properly be elucidated—is already so far behind us as to be growing unreal. A little more and the whole epoch will have receded into the Bad Lands, and we shall see it only in mirages. * * Dr. Coues's notes are of his usual crispness and authority, and leave little to be desired as to topographical identification and historic comment. Two unnecessary misprints—"Tenaja" for Tinaja, and "Una de Gato" for Uña de Gato—occur in footnotes to pp. 146, 147, and are repeated in the useful index. "By and large," however, Fowler's *Journal* is a distinct contribution; and Dr. Coues's services renew our long debt to him.—*Nation*.

Ancient History of the East: The Greeks and Romans. By Victor Duruy. Translated by Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor's translation of Victor Duruy's *Ancient History of the East: The Greeks and Romans*, is an excellent piece of work. Almost every line that M. Duruy wrote bears the mark of his peculiar genius. His faculty for selecting out of an immense mass of facts those that are important, and his vivid and striking way of presenting them is shown here with marked ability. The great ideas, the great events, the great achievements of the early periods of human history are set forth in an admirable perspective. The author begins with the remote history of antiquity, discussing briefly the questions of the geological formation of the earth, the epoch at which man appeared, the influences of race and language, and the earliest centres of civilization. His chapters on the Mongols, India, Egypt, Assyria, Phœnicia, Palestine and Persia present in fifty pages a remarkably thorough and well selected body of material. The sections on classical history are good illustrations of popular though scientific historiography. A more complete and readable resume of this important period of human history would be hard to find.—*Churchman*.

The Evolution of the English House. By Sidney Oldell Addy, M.A. With forty-two illustrations. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Co. 1898. \$1.50

The author of this book begins by giving the greatest possible amount of credit to German scholars who "describe still existing houses in northern Germany which are built, like basilicas or churches, in the form of nave and aisles, with dwelling rooms * * * at one end," and who have shown the connection between those "re-

markable survivals" and far more ancient buildings described in earlier writers. Roman imperial writers, Norwegian, Irish, French, Old English, and modern English authors are cited, and often quoted at length, continually throughout the book. A hasty observer, as one who might take up the book in a bookstore with a view to purchasing it, might be prejudiced against it as if a mere compilation. Nothing, however, can be further from the fact. The English facts are mainly of our author's own determining; and his consulted authorities of so many ages and so many peoples are called upon merely to show the extraordinary minuteness of correspondence between the old English house, which is the principal subject, and the dwellings of the country people throughout Europe and western Asia, in the lapse of at least fifteen centuries. The illustrations are declared to be mainly "from photographs and measurements taken and made by the author," and they are mostly of English subjects, as it was their business to be. The plans leave nothing to be desired. ***

It is fair to say that Mr. Addy seems to be less of a builder and less of an artist in his studies than an historian and a sociologist. That is a bad slip which is made on page 29, in boldly ascribing the origin of the Gothic arch to something which certainly did not suggest it. No other such blunder has attracted our attention, but the tone of the book is generally that of a man unpractised and unlearned in the mechanical work of building. As a student of social life, he is more fitted to write apparently the first of what will be a most valuable series, "The Social English Series," edited by Kenelm D. Cotes. There is an editorial preface at the beginning of the volume which is very readable indeed, and seems to set the pace for all the books which are to follow this one. The names of four of them already issued, and of eight more "in preparation," are given opposite the false title. If those of *The King's Peace*, *The English Manor*, and the rest are at all as well written as the one now in hand, our town libraries will be richer by a set of books giving much needed information in the simplest and yet the most trustworthy form.—*Nation*.

Discussions in Education. By Francis A. Walker. Henry Holt & Co.

Mr. T. P. Munroe has here gathered together the addresses and essays of the late Gen. Walker which deal with educational problems. The writer's interest in special questions of education does not appear to have been marked until, in 1881, he assumed the Presidency of the Institute of Technology. The present volume, however, shows that he had very definite convictions on the subject of technical education. About a third of the 333 pages before us consists of addresses on such topics as the relation of professional and technical to general education—topics, that is to say, closely connected with President Walker's immediate interests in the

Institute. *** On the question whether a technical school should be under the wing of a university. President Walker comes to the conclusion that it is more to the advantage of students of technology to be detached "in schools devoted to their own purposes, than in schools where snobbishness makes odious comparisons, and where fashions are set in respect to student life, conduct, and dress, which they have neither the means nor the inclination to imitate."

The volume is an interesting contribution to the history of American education, and forms a sort of supplement to the lately published addresses of Presidents Eliot and Gilman.—*Nation*.

History of Greece. For High Schools and Academies. By George Willis Botsford. Macmillan.

Dr. Botsford's *History* is an admirable specimen of the best types of modern school book. The author is already favorably known to scholars by his 'Development of the Athenian Constitution,' and his familiarity with the ancient sources and modern authorities enables him to do the work of compilation and résumé with sounder judgment and juster sense of proportion than are usually employed on such tasks. His aim, as the preface hints, is to picture the development of the social, political, and artistic life of the Greeks rather than to summarize the unprofitable detail of their meaningless wars. He omits as far as possible the minor mythological and historical proper names with which the pages of the old-fashioned school history bristle. No description is given of the battle of Plataea. The sea fight of Salamis is represented only by a map and the fine description in the "Persæ" of Æschylus. The general results only of the Messenian wars are given, and the name of Aristomenes is not mentioned. The campaigns and battles of the Pentekontetia and of the Peloponnesian War are abridged to the smallest compass. On the other hand, an effort is made throughout the book to reproduce, in very simple form of course, the views of the latest authorities on the development of institutions, the underlying real interests and aims that determined policies, and the characteristic features of the art, philosophy, and literature of successive epochs. Apt quotations from the literature, often of considerable length, are everywhere skilfully interwoven with the text, so that as far as possible the Greeks are made to tell their own story. Abundant maps, reproductions of photographs, marginal references to authorities, suggestions for further studies, a table of dates, and good index complete the equipment of a model text book.—*Nation*.

Heart of Man. By George Edward Woodberry. Macmillan Co.

The intention of the author was to illustrate how "poetry, politics and religion are the flowering of the same human spirit, and have their

feeding spots in a common soil, 'deep in the general heart of men.'" This explanation, however, does not so evidently cover the first essay as it does the other three. The first, "Taormina," is a poetic meditation on the old Sicilian Taurumenum, which, founded in the fourth century B. C., has had a long and checkered history; Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Normans, Germans, Spaniards, English—each later horde trampling the earlier down. The story is too long for Mr. Woodberry to tell it all or half. He treats it in an allusive manner, his last touch reminding us that it was from the beach which is always in the foreground of his picture that Garibaldi set out for Italy in the campaign of Aspromonte, and that hither the wounded hero was brought back. Naturally, the suggestions of the idyls of Theocritus are those on which Mr. Woodberry lingers most tenderly.

Beautiful as is the Taormina essay, it is unimportant as compared with the next, "A New Defence of Poetry," a daring venture into fields so sacred to the memory of Sidney and Shelley that to replough them seems almost a sacrilege. Yet Mr. Woodberry justifies his daring by the wisdom and the penetration of his thought and its felicitous expression. * * * The study of type is carefully worked out, and the difference between different arts in representing it are clearly marked, the limitations of the plastic arts as compared with literature getting due emphasis. The essay makes the general purpose of the

book plainest where it says, speaking of the type: "Its whole meaning and virtue lie in what it contains of our common humanity, in the clearness and brilliancy with which it interprets the man in us, in the force with which it identifies us with human nature." * * *

In this connection there is good criticism of the didactic as a deduction from the purity of art, which teaches best where it aims least at teaching, most at representing life in its practical reality. The criticism of realism is also excellent; those who hold to it in its extreme form being compared to scientists who content themselves with mere observation. They are very attractive pages which set forth beauty, truth, and goodness as different forms of the same spiritual reality.

The essay on Democracy is a loftily ideal presentation of a matter which just now, as often heretofore, is fearfully concrete in its impact on our experience. But it is good to have a poet so enamoured of our polity and unabashed by the particular illustrations. The thought of the essay is expanded under the heads of liberty, equality, and fraternity; equality being treated as the central term in fact as in the classic trinity. The limitations of equality by education, property and birth are fully considered, the emphasis being on education; and here it is interesting to find the practical utility of culture depreciated by one markedly possessed of it.—*Nation*.

EDUCATIONAL.

Child Life. A First Reader. By Etta Austin Blaisdell. New York: The Macmillan Company. Illustrated. Oil (washable) covers.

There will always be room for so beautiful, usable, and sensible a book as this first of the *Child Life* Series, of which there are to be four. We had thought that the limit had been reached, and that inventive genius could make no further important advance in the production of first readers. Art and literary skill, psychology and experience had done so much that there seemed no occasion for more.

Miss Blaisdell and the Macmillans have, however, found a subject for the series that is a treasure in itself. *Child Life* is charming, but when you add "Child Life in Tale and Fable," "Child Life in Many Lands;" and "Child Life and Literature," the suggestiveness of delight to children of all ages is boundless. Another departure, so far as we know, is the washable oil cover.

The pedagogical and literary merits have never been excelled, which is a grand tribute to

pay Miss Blaisdell, who has challenged admiration in the face of the best department of school book making. Her success is no surprise to those who have known her to be unsurpassed as a leader and supervisor of primary school teachers. The art work, notably the color feature, has been perfected regardless of expense.—*Journal of Education*.

The History of Physics in Its Elementary Branches, including the Evolution of Physical Laboratories. By Florian Cajori, Professor of Physics, Colorado College, New York. The Macmillan Company.

This book is intended mainly for the use of students and teachers of physics. To the latter it is particularly valuable, in that a retrospective view of the development in any branch of the human intellect which can be obtained by reading a history of the science gives a broader appreciation of the principles of that science, and aids in the instruction of it to others. The 64 pages devoted to electricity and magnetism make a valuable reference work for the settlement of

questions or disputes as to priority in development. The evolution of physical laboratories is a subject that has heretofore not been treated in book form, and should therefore be particularly valuable to those working in this line.—*Electrical World*.

The Spirit of Organic Chemistry. An Introduction to the Current Literature of the Subject. by Arthur Lachman, B.S., Ph.D. With an Introduction by Paul C. Freer, M.D., Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This book is intended primarily as a supplement to text-books of organic chemistry. A beginner coming upon the 10,000 pages which mark the annual growth of the literature of organic chemistry cannot but be bewildered, and it is to answer the questions which naturally arise in the minds of the students that the present book has been compiled. The articles which make up this volume will be regarded as an important contribution to the history of science. It is to be regretted that organic chemistry is regarded as a labyrinthian specialty, but Professor Lachman's book will tend to clear up many difficulties and is a contribution to the history of science as well.—*Scientific American*.

Lectures on the Evolution of Plants. By Douglas Houghton Campbell, Ph.D., Professor of Botany in the Leland Stanford Junior University. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Campbell is probably the foremost of the small group of what may be termed the philosophical botanists in America, and he is, no doubt, better prepared to discuss the questions taken up in this book, at least in so far as they deal with the archegoniate and seed plants, than any other of our students of plants. Some years ago he brought out his book "The Structure and Development of the Mosses and Ferns," in which he treated the subject in such a modern way as to give new meaning to what had to too great a degree been mere dry detail. In no uncertain words he traced the genetic relationship of group to group, and the student following him was made to feel that the fact of

relationship was real and necessary, and not doubtful or shadowy.

In the little book before us the author discusses, in succession, the conditions of plant life, the simplest forms of life, algæ, fungi, mosses and liverworts, ferns, horsetails and club mosses, gymnosperms, monocotyledons, dicotyledons, geological and geographical distribution, animals and plants, influence of environment, and at the end brings together his results in a chapter entitled "summary and conclusions." * * * We need to quote no more from this very suggestive and very readable book. Every botanist and every earnest botanical student will read it with interest and profit.—*Science*.

Experimental Morphology. Part II. By Charles B. Davenport. New York and London: The Macmillan Company.

The second part of Davenport's *Experimental Morphology* that has just appeared deals entirely with phenomena of growth. The first volume described the effects of chemical and physical agents upon protoplasm, and it is intended to devote the third volume to cell division and the fourth to differentiation. The author states that it is the aim of this series "so to exhibit our present knowledge in the field of experimental morphology as to indicate the direction for further research."

The present volume gives a clear, brief statement of what is known in regard to growth in plants and animals. Most of the illustrations are taken from Plant physiology, and it may, therefore, be questioned, whether a zoologist is in position to summarize so large and important a field of botanical research, but in justification it should be stated that Davenport has attempted to deal with the subject from a common biological standpoint. * * *

The book contains many tables compiled from various sources. The data are generally given in the form of curves, so that a large amount of information may be comprised in a single diagram. The clear and judicious discussion of the topics makes the book a model of its kind. Especially praiseworthy is the absence of the rash speculation so predominant in biological literature of recent years.—*Science*.